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THE CONSPIRATORS

FINDING OF THE COURT.

Herrold, Payne, Atzeroth and Mrs. Surratt to be Hung.

The Execution to Take Place This Morning.

Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin to be Imprisoned for Life.

Spangler to be Confined in the Penitentiary at Albany for Six Years.

Delivery of the Death Warrants to the Condemned.

A Resume of the Testimony in Each Case.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

In accordance with the finding and sentences of the Military Commission, which President JOHNSON approved yesterday, DAVID E. HERROLD, LEWIS PAYNE, Mrs. MARY E. SURRATT and GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, are to be hung to-morrow, by the proper military authorities.

Dr. MUDD, SAMUEL ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN, are to be imprisoned for life.

SPANGLER is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.

To Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Volunteers, Commanding Middle Military Division. Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, By the Military Commission appointed in paragraph four, Special Orders No. 211, dated, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 6, 1865, and of which Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, United States Volunteers, is President, the following persons were tried and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First—DAVID E. HERROLD.

Finding—Of the specification "Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER, as to which part thereof, "Not guilty." Of the charge "Guilty," except the words of the charge that "he combined, confederated and conspired with EDWARD SPANGLER," as to which part of the charge, "Not guilty."

Sentence—And the commission therefore sentence him, the said DAVID E. HERROLD, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Second—GEORGE A. ATZEROTH.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence—And the commission does therefore sentence him, the said GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Third—LEWIS PAYNE.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER—of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER—of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said LEWIS PAYNE, to be hung until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein.

Fourd—MARY E. SURRATT.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except as to the receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing SAMUEL ARNOLD and MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER. Of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty," except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER. Of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence her, the said MARY E. SURRATT, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of DAVID E. HERROLD, GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, LEWIS PAYNE and MARY E. SURRATT are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of DAVID E. HERROLD, GEO. A. ATZEROTH, LEWIS PAYNE and MARY E. SURRATT, be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., of that day. ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the foregoing sentences in the cases of DAVID E. HERROLD, G. A. ATZEROTH, LEWIS PAYNE and MARY E. SURRATT to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In the remaining cases of O'LAUGHLIN, SPANGLER, ARNOLD and MUDD, the findings and sentences are as follows:

Fifth—MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except the words thereof as follows: "And in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, A. D. 1865, at Washington City, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN did then and there lie in wait for ULYSSES S. GRANT, then Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Armies of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said ULYSSES S. GRANT." Of said words "not guilty;" and except "combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER." Of this "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence—The commission sentence MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sixth—EDWARD SPANGLER.

Finding—Of the specification, "not guilty," except as to the words "the said EDWARD SPANGLER, on said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him," meaning JOHN WILKES BOOTH, "in making his escape," after the said ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been murdered in the manner aforesaid, and of these words, "guilty." Of the charge, not guilty, but guilty of having feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted JOHN WILKES BOOTH in making his escape; after having killed and murdered ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, he, the said EDWARD SPANGLER, at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said JOHN WILKES BOOTH, as aforesaid.

The commission sentenced SPANGLER to be confined at hard labor for six years.

Seventh—SAMUEL ARNOLD.

Of the specifications:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER; of this "not guilty."

Of the charge:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER; of this "not guilty."

The Commission sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Eighth—SAML. A. MUDD.

Of the specification:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER; of this "Not guilty;" and excepting, receiving, and entertaining and harboring, and concealing said LEWIS PAYNE, JOHN W. SURRATT, MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, MARY E. SURRATT, and SAML. ARNOLD; of this "not guilty."

Of the charge:

"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with EDWARD SPANGLER; of this "not guilty."

Sentence.—The commission sentence Dr. MUDD to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

The President's order in these cases, is as follows:

It is further ordered that the prisoners SAMUEL ARNOLD, SAMUEL A. MUDD, EDWARD SPANGLER and MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, New-York, during the period designated in their respective sentences.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Visit to the Prisoners—Preparations for the Execution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jul y 6.

At 11 o'clock to-night we visited the Arsenal, in which the condemned prisoners are confined. The grounds and buildings are more strictly guarded than heretofore.

A double guard is on duty, the first of the sentinels being out at the gate, about a quarter of a mile north of the prison. About half-way between the gate and the building another body of armed soldiers halted us, and after making the required showing, we passed on to the prison. Here the greatest care is observed as to who pass in or out of the building.

Gen. HANCOCK arrived just as we alighted, and held a short consultation with Gen. HARTRANFT, who has charge of the prisoners, and Rev. Mr. BUTLER, of the Lutheran Church of this city, passed in at the same moment to the cell of ATZEROTH, who was sitting in close conversation with his brother, the latter preparing to take a final leave of the unhappy culprit.

The regular physician of the arsenal had just made his report of the condition of the prisoners. Mrs. SURRATT was, and had been since the sentence was read to her, dangerously prostrated, and the physician had prescribed wine of valerian. ATZEROTH was also equally prostrated, and for him brandy was ordered. The other prisoners were about as usual.

The spiritual advisers of Mrs. SURRATT were with her. The other prisoners were alone. PAYNE expresses no hope of life beyond the hour of execution to-morrow. Nor does he talk much to-night. He says JOHN SURRATT is acting cowardly, most villainously, in failing to appear and die with his mother. Being asked if he had any direction to give as to the disposition of his body, he answered that he had no friends within reach or immediate communication, and therefore his body must be subject to such disposal as the officers shall direct. He maintains that his relatives are all in Florida, and that his real name is POWELL. He expresses the deepest regret that Mrs. SURRATT is to be a sufferer by reason of any act of his, and evinces a solicitude for her not unlike that of a tender child for its parent, seemingly thinking only of her fate and the suffering she is about to undergo.

HERROLD is as he has been all through the trial, apparently inappreciative of his fearful position, and is scarcely more serious to-night than he has been at any time since the trial commenced. He has been visited several times to-day by his sisters, who are bowed in the most painful grief. He, too, expects no mercy, and makes no request other than that his body may be delivered to his family.

ATZEROTH is, characteristically, weighed down, and in fear and trembling. He is bewildered, stunned, and only appears to consider the bodily pain he is condemned to suffer. For his soul he has manifested no care. He was a coward when the time arrived for him to fulfill his part in the horrible drama on the night of the 14th of April. He is a greater coward now that he is to face death. He is devoid of sensibility other than to bodily harm.

The findings and sentences were read to the condemned separately, to-day, about 12 o'clock, by Gen. HARTRANFT, in the presence of Gen. HANCOCK, to whom the warrant for execution is directed, and of several officers of Gen. HARTRANFT's staff. At the moment of reading the warrant no outward signs of emotion were visible on the part of the prisoners, save Mrs. SURRATT and ATZAROTH, each of whom trembled and grew deathly pale. Mrs. SURRETT faintly uttered a few words, saying: "I had no hand in the murder of the President."

In a few moments after the reading, however, all except PAYNE and HEROLD were deeply moved, though none had much to say, and their emotions being generally discoverable from their demeanor.

Soon after the promulgation of the sentences the friends and relatives of the prisoners began to arrive at the arsenal. Miss SURRATT, the daughter of the wretched woman of that name, was among the first to visit the prison.

The meeting of the criminal mother and sorrow-stricken daughter was most heart-rending. Soon, however, the former rallied, and straightway visited the President, to plead for a commutation of the sentence to an imprisonment for life.

She was joined by two Catholic priests and her mothers attornies, who urged that the sentence and findings be set aside upon the ground that new and important evidence has been discovered which will exculpate their client.

The President was too ill to give them an audience, and referred them to Judge HOLT. The latter after hearing Miss SURRATT promised to present the subject to the President, but as yet nothing further is known to have transpired in the matter.

The sisters of HEROLD, five in number, called also in a body at the Executive Mansion to ask for a commutation, and they, too, were referrad to Judge HOLT. There is no reason to believe that the President will pardon or commute the sentence of any, unless it may be in the case of Mrs. SURRATT.

as to whom it is understood that all the members of the Commission added to the sentence of a recommendation to the the President, that in the exercise of his clemency it might be advisable to commute her sentence to imprisonment for life.

A scaffold is prepared and will be erected early in the morning, in the inclosed lot south of the arsenal, upon which the four prisoners condemned to death will be executed.

They will all be hung at the same moment. One o'clock is the hour at which the execution will take place. The lot in which the scaffold is to be erected is about one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet.

surprise is expressed, almost unanimously, that the execution should be fixed for a day so immediate after the promulgation of the sentence. A week or ten days, it is thought, should have intervened between the announcement of the judgment and the day of execution.

It is believed that Mrs. SURRATT's sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. Such appears to be the general desire so far as can be determined this evening.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK repaired to the arsenal at noon to-day, and delivered the death-warrants of PAYNE, HERROLD, Mrs. SURRATT and ATZEROTH, to Major-Gen. HARTSRAUFT, who is in charge of the prisoners, when they together visited the condemned to inform them of the sentences pronounced, and the time fixed for their execution. PAYNE was the first to whom the intelligence was communicated. It did not seem to take him by surprise, as doubtless he anticipated no other sentence, and had nerved himself accordingly. The other prisoners were naturally more or less affected. Mrs. SURRATT, particularly, sank under the dread announcement, and pleaded for four days' additional time to prepare herself for death.

All the prisoners will be attended by clergymen of their own designation. The scaffold has been erected in the South yard of the old Penitentiary building which is enclosed by a high brick wall. The coffins and burial clothes have already been prepared. Only a limited number of persons will be admitted to the scene. The sentences of the conspirators who are to be imprisoned will be carried into immediate effect.

Resume of the Evidence, and Personal Description of the Prisoners.

DAVID E. HERROLD.

The evidence against HERROLD of having assisted BOOTH in the assassination, and aided him to escape, was clear. As early as February last he was found to have been in confidential relations with the assassin, and was proved to have been present on several occasions at secret meetings with BOOTH, ATZEROTH and others of the conspirators. Once he was at Mrs. SURRATT's in company with them. He called with SURRATT and ATZEROTH at the tavern in Surrattsville, and left the two carbines and ammunition which were taken away from the tavern by him and BOOTH on the night of the assassination. During their flight he acknowledged to WILLIE JETT and other rebel soldiers that he and BOOTH were the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, and he was captured in the barn with BOOTH. There can be no doubt whatever of his guilt. His personal appearance during the trial was described as that of a boy of nineteen, dressed in a faded blue suit, in height about five feet four inches, dusky black, neglected hair, lively, dark hazel eyes, slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws and faintly surrounding the mouth, rather round face, full but not prominent nose, full lips, foolish, weak, confiding countenance indicating but little intelligence, and not the faintest trace of ferocity. HERROLD seemed to live but in the smile of BOOTH, following him devotedly in his flight, and sharing his privations, perils and capture.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTH.

It was shown beyond a doubt that ATZEROTH was a co-conspirator in the assassination plot. He, like HERROLD, made his first appearance at Mrs. SURRATT's house in the early part of February, inquiring for JOHN H. SURRATT or Mrs. SURRATT, and was thereafter frequently found in secret communication with BOOTH and his confederates. To him was assigned the murder of President JOHNSON at the Kirkwood House; but, notwithstanding it appears that there was no obstacle in the way of its performance, he does not seem to have made any effort to get access to his intended victim on the evening of the 14th of April. On the afternoon of the 14th he was seeking to obtain a horse, the better to secure his own safety by flight, after he should have performed the task which he had voluntarily undertaken. He was traced to the Kirkwood House on horseback, about 9 o'clock in the evening, but did not remain there long, and was not seen near the house after that hour. He proved false to his confederates no doubt for want of pluck to do the murder, but is proved to have been in active co-operation with them throughout the night, and to have absconded at daylight the next morning, first throwing away the knife with which he was to have assassinated Mr. JOHNSON, and disposing of a pistol which belonged to HERROLD. During the trial ATZEROTH looked rather unconcernedly on, and at no time evinced a high sensibility of his almost inevitable doom. He is a man of small stature, Dutch face, sallow complexion, dull dark blue eye, rather light-colored hair, bushy and unkempt.

LEWIS PAYNE.

This prisoner is shown to have been the confederate of BOOTH, and to have been intimate with JOHN H. SURRATT. There has never been the slightest intimation on the part of himself or his counsel to deny his guilt. He went to Secretary SEWARD's house with the intent to kill him, representing to the servant, as he hurriedly passed him by, that he had brought medicine from Dr. VERDI, the family physician. Before he left the house, he not only stabbed Secretary SEWARD, but also nearly succeeded in killing Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, and inflicted serious wounds upon Mr. AUGUSTUS H. SEWARD, Mr. FREDERICK W. HANSELL and Mr. GEO. F. ROBINSON, Secretary SEWARD's nurse. PAYNE is a native of Florida, and served some time in the rebel army, from which he deserted. He made his appearance at Mrs. SURRATT's in the early part of March, when he stated that his name was Wood, and afterward was a frequent visitor at the house, staying there on one occasion two or three days, and participating with JOHN H. SURRATT, ATZEROTH and BOOTH in the secret consultations. He and SURRATT were discovered in the bed-room of the latter, playing with bowie-knives. In this room were also found two revolvers and four sets of spurs, of the same kind as the spurs and revolvers found in ATZEROTH's room in the Kirkwood House. After doing his bloody work, PAYNE made his escape from Washington, whither he returned on the evening of the 17th, when he presented himself at Mrs. SURRATT's house, dressed as a laboring man, and carrying a pick-ax on his shoulder, saying that he had been engaged to dig a gutter. He was then arrested. In appearance, PAYNE is described as a wild and savage-looking man, showing no marks of culture or refinement—the most perfect type of the ingrain, hardened criminal. He is fully six feet high; of slender, bony, angular form, square and narrow across the shoulders, hollow breasted, hair black, straight, irregularly cut, and hanging indifferently about his forehead, which is rather low and narrow; blue eyes, large, staring, and at times wild; square face, angular nose, thin at the top, but expanding abruptly at the nostrils, thin lips and slightly twisted mouth, curved unsymmetrically a little to the left of the middle line of the face.

MARY E. SURRATT.

This woman appears to have been cognizant of the intended crime almost from its inception, even if she were not its instigator. Her house had been a refuge for blockade runners, and she was an active participant in overt acts. Her character appears to have been that of general manager. She received and entertained all the prisoners except Dr. MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN and ARNOLD. With Dr. MUDD she planned the means and assistance for the escape of the assassins. She visited Surrattville at 5 o'clock on the day of the assassination to see that the carbines, &c., should be in readiness, and informed LLOYD, the tavern-keeper, that they would be called for that night. BOOTH frequently called at her house and held long and confidential talks with her. He was in her company a few minutes on the afternoon of the 14th. When confronted with PAYNE on the night of his arrest, when he went to her house in disguise, she protested that she had never seen him, and added, "I did not hire him; I don't know him." It was proved that she knew PAYNE well, and that he had lodged at her house. She is described as a large woman of the Amazonian style, aged about fifty years. Her form is square built, her hands masculine, her face full, her eyes dark gray and lifeless, her hair not decidedly dark, and her complexion swarthy. During the trial she bore up strongly against the weight of crushing testimony against her, only once seeming to be at all disturbed.

MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN.

To this prisoner appears to have been assigned the murder of Gen. GRANT; but whether he failed to make the attempt from lack of courage, from disinclination or from missing the opportunity, does not appear. Gen. GRANT was announced to visit the theatre, but suddenly and unexpectedly took the cars to Philadelphia. ATZEROTH made the remark the next day, when it was reported that Gen. GRANT had been shot, that "probably it is the fact, if he was followed by the man that was to do it." O'LAUGHLIN was clearly shown to have been in conspiracy with BOOTH. He was found lurking in the hall of Secretary STANTON's house on the night of the 13th of April, evidently watching the movements of Gen. GRANT, who was Secretary STANTON's guest, that he might be able with certainty to identify him. During the day and night before, he had been visiting BOOTH, and on the night and at the very hour of the assassination was in position at a convenient distance to aid and protect BOOTH in his flight, as well as to execute his own part of the conspiracy by inflicting death upon Gen. GRANT, who, happily, was not at the theatre nor in the city, having left the city that day. MCLAUGHLIN is an ordinary looking individual, about five feet five inches in height, bushy black hair, of luxuriant growth, pale face, black eyes, slight black whiskers, delicate silky moustache and thin goatee; weight about 130 pounds.

EDWARD SPANGLER.

The prisoner does not appear to have been in the conspiracy at an earlier period than a few hours before the commission of the crime. He was recognized as being one of three men in company with BOOTH in front of the theatre, and was heard that day to promise BOOTH assistance. His participation appears to have been in preparing the means of escape by keeping the passage-way clear on the stage, and by closing the door after BOOTH had passed through, so as to retard the movements of pursuers. Standing at the door after BOOTH had passed out, he exclaimed, "Hush, don't say anything about it!" He appears to have been BOOTH's drudge, sometimes taking care of and feeding his horse. During the progress of the trial his bearing was somewhat stolid. He is of short, thick stature, full face, showing indications of excessive drink, dull, gray eyes, unsymmetrical head, and light hair, closely cut.

SAMUEL ARNOLD.

ARNOLD was proven to have been at one time in full communion with the conspirators. His counsel claimed that at this time the plot was simply to abduct the President, and that ARNOLD and BOOTH quarreled, and the former withdrew from the conspiracy. The prisoner afterward went to Fortress Monroe, and took a situation as clerk in a sutler's store, where he remained till his arrest, two days after the assassination. ARNOLD was at one time in the rebel service. He is about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and eyes, clear light complexion, and an intelligent and prepossessing countenance.

SAMUEL A. MUDD.

Dr. MUDD was shown to have been in the full confidence of BOOTH as long ago as last November. He had a suspicious meeting with SURRATT and BOOTH at the National Hotel in January. He introduced BOOTH to SURRATT. BOOTH visited him at his room in the Pennsylvania House. BOOTH and HERROLD fled to his house directly after committing the murder. He dressed BOOTH's broken leg, and assisted the escape into Lower Maryland, of the latter and HERROLD. Three days afterward, when called upon by the officers, he denied that he knew either of the criminals. When arrested on the Friday following, he prevaricated, lied outright, and finally admitted that he knew BOOTH. He said that he first heard of the assassination on Sunday at church, and it was shown by abundant proof that he was at Bryantown on the day preceding, (Saturday,) at an hour when the populace was all excitement, the town guarded by and full of soldiers, and every man, woman and child in the place had not only heard of the murder, but knew the name of the assassin. Of Dr. MUDD's being an accomplice in the assassination there can be no shadow of doubt. In appearance MUDD is described as being five feet ten inches in height, slender in form, hair red or sandy, and of thin growth, pale oval intelligent face, blue eyes, high forehead, rather prominent nose, thin lips, and a red tuft of hair upon his chin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGMON, Thursday, July 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The attending physician expresses the belief that the President will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 160, dated Headquarters Department of Washington, July 5, 1865, Brevet Maj.-Gen. BARTLETT's division, consisting of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Seventeenth New-York, Thirty-fifth New-Jersey, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York, Fifth Connecticut, Second Massachusetts, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Seventy-third and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Sixtieth New-York, Thirty-third New-Jersey and One Hundred and Second New-York Regiments, will be at once mustered out of the service, and ordered to the rendezvous of their respective States. The first separate cavalry brigade, composed of the First and Third New-Jersey, First Connecticut and Second Massachusetts Cavalry Regiments, Brig.-Gen. GAMBLE commanding, is to be immediately mustered out of service.

PARDONS GRANTED.

About 125 pardons have been granted by the President this week, mostly to North Carolinians.

ANOTHER SALE OF VESSELS.

The government has advertised another sale of vessels on the 20th inst., amounting to fifteen in number, including the captured blockade-runner *Banshee*, steel plated, length 213 feet.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is understood that on the 17th of June, and of course before the news of the rescinding of the blockade could have been received, the Spanish Government revoked its grant of belligerent rights to the insurgents in this country.

Houses for the Middling Classes.

NO. 84 NASSAU-STREET, ROOM NO. 39, NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I clipped the inclosed from the *Commercial*. Your remarks I consider so sound that I am willing to put another ten thousand to that which you say you have already received an offer of. If you will send your correspondent to me, or give me his name, I will agree to organize a company at once to carry out a house-building project. I can get four or five others to join.

This subject has engaged my attention for several years past, and I know just what it will cost, and what the profits will be. Everything depends on the plans of the houses, and the way of laying out the land. All this I have studied and reduced to writing.

With your coöperation twenty thousand cottages can be erected in New-York, which we can rent, at a profit, for $300 to $500 a year each, and all before another year has passed away. Yours, A. D.

FROM TEXAS

Important Orders by General Granger.

Surrender of Senator Johnson of Arkansas.

A SCATTERING OF REBEL OFFICIALS.

Our New-Orleans files bring us the following interesting news from Texas:

IMPORTANT ORDERS BY GEN. GRANGER.

THE SLAVES ALL FREE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, "all slaves are free." This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor.

The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes, and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts, and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GRANGER.

F. W. EMERY, Major, and A. A. G.

COTTON TO BE SHIPPED TO NEW-ORLEANS OR NEW-YORK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Until the arrival of the proper Treasury agents in this district all cotton may be turned into the Quartermaster's Department for shipment to New-Orleans or New-York, there to be sold to the United States Purchasing Agents. In case of such consignments, bills of lading will be given, and the owner will be permitted to accompany his property for the purpose of effecting its sale to the purchasing agents. No cotton, or other products of insurrectionary States, can be shipped on other conditions.

By order of Major-Gen. GRANGER.

F. W. EMERY, Major and A. A. G.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS REQUIRED TO REPORT FOR PAROLE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas, since the Ordinance of Secession, are hereby declared ill-gitimate.

All civil and military officers and agents of the so-called Confederate States Government, or of the State of Texas, and all persons formerly connected with the Confederate States Army, in Texas, will at once report for parole at one of the following places, or such others as may be designated hereafter, to the proper United States officers to be appointed: Houston, Galveston, Bonham, San Antonio, Marshall and Brownsville.

Although their long absence from their homes, and the peculiar circumstances of their State, may palliate their desertion from their organizations, this order will be strictly and promptly complied with.

The above-mentioned, and all other persons having in their possession public property of any description whatever, as arms, horses, munitions, &c., formerly belonging to the so-called Confederate States, or State of Texas, will immediately deliver to the proper United States officer at the nearest of above-mentioned places.

When they cannot carry it, and have not the means of transporting it, they will make to the same officer a full report of its character, quantity, location, security, &c.

All persons not complying promptly with this order will be arrested as prisoners of war and sent North for imprisonment, and their property forfeited.

All lawless persons committing acts of violence, such as banditti, guerrillas, jayhawkers, horse thieves, &c., &c., are hereby declared outlaws and enemies of the human race, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By order of Major-Gen. GRANGER.

E. W. EMERY, Major and Ass't Adjt. General.

AFTER THE SURRENDER.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Houston, under date of June 7, after describing the surrender, says:

A general sacking of government stores and division of the plunder in all the towns along their homeward line of march followed. In a few instances, even private property was not respected, and occasional rencontres between soldiers and citizens, together with accidents, resulting in loss of life, have been the consequence.

Among the latter the most serious was the loss of fifteen lives and the destruction of nearly half of the town of Navasota by the explosion of a magazine, which they had entered for the purpose of getting powder. The cause of the calamity is variously ascribed to accident and design. It occurred, I believe, on or about the 23d ult. Navasota is about sixty miles north of this place, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Among the abnormal phenomena growing out of the war, is now to be seen a body of trained and warlike troops, estimated at 10,000 or 12,000, mostly Missourians, who have been rendered homeless by the destructive effects of the war in their own State, marching toward the Mexican frontier to enter the service of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. They are commanded by Gen. SHELBY, also a Missourian, who is spoken of by those who know him as a brave and capable officer. These men started from Shreveport on the first intimation of the probable surrender of the department, and, being well armed and driven to desperation by their circumstances, would have laughed at the orders of the Commanding General, had he sought to enforce obedience. They started about the 15th ult., taking with them such government transportation and supplies as they needed. They are now far beyond the reach of successful pursuit, if not already across the frontier. That the accession of such a body of men to the Imperial army cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the future destiny of Mexico is beyond a doubt. Is this war to be a modern Medusa's head, and Mexico to become to us a new Lybian desert? *Quien sabe?*

The wheat crop, which has been abundant in the northern section of the country, is already harvested, but a week's further continuance of dry weather will, it is believed, utterly destroy the prospects of the corn crop. Throughout the counties of Panola, Rusk, Cherokee, Houston, Walker, Grimes and Harris, which I traversed on horseback, within the past three weeks, the prospect of an abundant crop everywhere depends on rain—rain copious and speedy. The earth is parched by the long drouth, and in many places the corn has already commenced to wither and droop. This will be a hard trial to the poorer class of small farmers, whose main reliance is their corn crop.

The country people, as is natural, are nervously anxious to ascertain the views and intentions of the government in relation to them. They are generally well-disposed toward it, and prepared to accept the new order of things in a spirit of cheerful submission, if, as they say, they get "a fair showing." Good policy and good sense alike indicate the wisdom of taking them at their word, and, by conciliation and kindness, winning them back to old attachments and associations.

Guerrilla and jayhawking enterprises are very generally deprecated and condemned by the people, and have been repeatedly discouraged and denounced by the commanding Generals.

In this city, the announcement of Gen. DAVIS as commander of the troops is hailed as a good augury for the future harmony and prosperity of Texas. Those who know him speak highly of his mental and moral characteristics. As he is thoroughly acquainted with the character and temper of the people, he will have it in his power, through his intercourse with them, to effect more good for the general interests of the nation than whole legions of conquering armies. *Au revoir.* M.

SURRENDER OF SENATOR JOHNSON, OF ARKANSAS.

Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, had surrendered to Gen. GRANGER, and having been paroled by the latter, had returned to Marlin, where his family was residing. Mr. JOHNSON was one of the leading politicians of his State. The following is his letter to Gen. GRANGER:

GALVESTON, June 19, 1865.

Gordon Granger, Major-General United States Army, Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: The undersigned, a Senator of the United States until the 4th of March, 1861, (at which time his term of office expired,) and subsequently a Senator of the Confederate States of the State of Arkansas, determines to surrender himself as a prisoner to you, who are the commanding officer of the State or Military District of the Trans-Mississippi Department, in which, with his family, he is at present sojourning.

Having been open and conscientious in my political convictions, and in all my actions upon those matters with which the votes of my people may have hitherto intrusted me—*the war being at an end*—I deem it now to be my duty to surrender myself to you, and through you to all proper authorities of the United States.

Hoping and expecting from you, General, as I trust I may from others hereafter, that courtesy to which rightfully as a prisoner and a gentleman I may have some claims, and impelled by some knowledge of your personal character, I subscribe myself, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON, of Arkansas.

The *Bulletin* remarks:

"Mr. J. seems to have accepted the issue of a surrender with its consequences, in preference to a hopeless exile in a foreign land.

It is a brave resolution to share the destiny of this people who have trusted and honored him so long, and thus places his fate beyond his own control and in the hands of the President and people of the United States."

THE NEGROES.

From Flake's Bulletin, Galveston, 22d.

At the request of the Provost-Marshal-General, Col. R. G. LAUGHLIN, His Honor the Mayor called upon him, yesterday, to consult in reference to the present unsettled condition of our colored population. Lieut.-Col. LAUGHLIN declared to the Mayor, among other things, that idleness on the part of the colored population would not be tolerated, nor would negroes be allowed to become chargeable upon the city as paupers; that the desire of the authorities was that negroes should make contracts with their former masters for any consideration agreeable to both parties, and that the parties so contracting would be compelled to carry out their contract in good faith. The Lieutenant-Colonel proposed to the Mayor that the City Council should pass an ordinance empowering the Mayor to punish by fine and imprisonment all hired servants that may leave their employers before the expiration of the time agreed upon, and he assured the Mayor that measures would be adopted to prevent the ingress of idle negroes into the towns and cities of our State.

The Mayor informs us that he was exceedingly well pleased with the views advanced by the different officers of the department with whom he has conversed, and with the desire they manifested to discharge their duty in a manner as little offensive to the people as possible. The Mayor is of opinion that the negro question will turn out much better than most people in this State anticipate.

From the Houston Telegraph.

We hear that the Federal authorities at Galveston are bringing the negroes to common sense in a summary manner. They call them up, one by one, and ask who they belong to. Those who tell the truth are sent home at once, while those who acknowledge no home or master are put to work on the streets, and on other labor, under control of the military authorities. Negroes who flatter themselves that the new *régime* has no labor connected with it, will make a grievous mistake.

SKEDADDLED.

From the Galveston Bulletin.

Ex-Gov. EDWARD CLARK, who, as Lieutenant-Governor, rode into office upon the tail of Gen. HOUSTON's gown, and then made haste to take the chair from which HOUSTON was thrust by the Secession Convention, has fled the State. MURRAH, after one abortive failure, in which he was overtaken and shamefully treated by John Barleycorn, fled with Gen. SHELBY. GEO. M. FLOURNOY, who made the first out-and-out secession speech in Texas, and who glorified the horrible assassination of LINCOLN, has also gone. BUTTS is gone. A. M. TERRELL, who, as District Judge, charged about "moral treason," has gone. Handsome SIMMS, of everybody's staff; ELLIOTT, one of DEVINE's commissioners, who found treason in words; ROBERTS, who kept the Penitentiary and other county goals; SNEED, the fat Provost-Marshal, SYNNETT MUSSETT, his son-in-law, and many of the rank and file who did the biddings of Provost-Marshals during the reign of terror about Austin—all the above-named, and others of lesser note, have fled from Austin, and, what is worse, the treasury was robbed and the money is gone. Verily, this a worse ending to a very bad beginning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 20th says: We had another fine rain yesterday. From the appearance of the heavens we suppose that occasional showers are general. If so, magnificent crops will be made throughout the State. This will be a great blessing, and will provide plenty of the staff of life at a very critical time in the history of the country.

"NATIONS DO NOT EMIGRATE."

From the San Antonio Herald, June 10.

We are glad to be able to state that quite an improvement is observable in our city the past week, in respect to order and quietude, and general feeling of security among the people. While it is true that a number of persons have left the country, and others are preparing to go, we think we can very safely say, that the great body of our people seem to be quite resigned to remain and abide the destiny which fortune has in store for them. Indeed, to think of leaving the country on the part of our entire people, is utterly idle. "Nations do not emigrate," is an axiom, and is certainly as applicable to the people of the Southern States, as to any, if not more so.

ROBBERY AND LAWLESSNESS.

From the Houston Telegraph, June 19.

Robbing seems to be the order of the day. A private letter from a very reliable citizen of Huntsville, informs us that a number of lawless men are banded together in Madison and adjoining counties, and are seizing and appropriating private property, principally cotton, under the pretence that it is government cotton. They also take goods whenever it suits them. Heavy loss is feared unless something is done to prevent further depredations. Our informant says that the people in that region earnestly desire the advent of Federal troops, having no other hope of protection. He says a few companies should be stationed in Huntsville. Lawlessness will go on until lynch law will be revived, unless steps be taken to prevent it.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Flake's *Bulletin*, of the 22d, says:

"We learn that the government is now building a line from Shreveport to Vicksburgh, and is repairing the line between Shreveport and Houston. As soon as these lines are completed, Galveston will be in direct communication with the Northern cities.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 5.

The ferry-boat *Newtown* went to Smithfield with a pic-nic party of colored individuals yesterday with Company C and K of the Third New-York Cavalry for a guard. Their right to land at Smithfield was contested by some citizens, who created a disturbance which required the interference of the guard to quell. Private JOHN GRAY, of Co. C, was shot by his Sergeant for not obeying orders, and one of the citizens had his scalp removed by the sword of a Federal officer, after which order was restored.

Arrived, schooners *E. English, Joseph Franklin, Helen & J. J. Worthington*, from New-York; steamer *Ella May*, from Newbern, with troops; schooners *L. B. Strong*, from New-York; *Samuel Eddy*, from City Point; propeller *A. Bearley*, with troops, bound to Baltimore; schooners *A. P. Wetmore*, from New-York; *Luciene*, from Newbern.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS.

Progress Toward Order—Mob Outrages—Condition of the Negroes—Prospects of the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, June 28, 1865.

In reply to inquiries in regard to the internal condition of this great State, made by gentlemen now in the North who desire to return as soon as safety will warrant to their homes, and by others who entertain some purpose of emigrating to the South, I will, with your permission, mention a few particulars for their information, and as a slight contribution also to that affluence of knowledge on all manner of subjects which you are constantly pouring forth upon the public.

1. Is it safe to return to the State so soon as this?

Guerrillas have not been encouraged in any county of Georgia, and I cannot learn that they receive countenance from the people at large in any part of the South. That wild sort of warfare is not after the Anglo Saxon method of killing people, and is not likely to prove popular. More soberly speaking, convinced that the war is past and gone, that all the great questions raised by it are definitely settled, this people—even aside from the military arm—will not tolerate, but will most effectually suppress and put down, lawless bands that rove about to plunder and kill, it matters not what flag they may pretend to hoist. Our civilization may be regarded as a "baptized heathenism" by fanatical religionists in New-England, but one who has lived many years both in New-England and in British dominions, takes leave to say that nowhere has he found exhibited a higher tone of Christian courtesy and a more nice and just regard to the fundamental rights of all, than obtains in those well abused States of the South. The nonsense of Norman "chivalry" he eschews; but of the lofty and stately bearing of Scotch Highlanders there is not a little, and of Lowland morality a fair proportion, without the fullness of the one or the thieving propensities—in the olden time—of the other. I have been struck with the Scotch look and characteristics of the Southern population for many a year. The integrity of the Scotch, I think, is also here manifested.

There is fearful disorder of many kinds still existing through our communities; the full blessings of peace cannot be seized and enjoyed in a moment or in a twelve months. But the desperadoes who occasionally sally out from some swamp or forest and commit depredations, are simply ruffians which any exceptional state of society might bring to light; they are not soldiers or deserters in general, but lawless men, white and black, who take this opportunity to gratify their villainous tastes and propensities. Here are some examples:

Last month, at No. 8, on Gulf Railroad, one hundred miles west of Savannah, on learning JOE JOHNSTON'S capitulation, one hundred men and as many women—perhaps half starved—set out for Thomasville, a distance of ninety-eight miles, upon an impressed car. They plundered the buildings containing Confederate stores, provisions and supplies of all kinds, taking off with them whatever they could carry. They were pursued by United States officers, but the booty could not be recaptured. Similar scenes of confusion and plundering were widespread about that time. The recent government, it can hardly be denied, was poor in orderliness and organization; it was wanting in moral force and principle in many of its departments of service, though abounding in all kinds of talent and skill. Quartermasters and commissaries were by-words for corruption; and when fear of the government was gone, people imitated their late officials in plundering.

Twelve soldiers, said to be from confederate camps, appeared in the streets of Thomasville, demanding the surrender of the place. Some boys in the town fired at them, wounded one or two, and the "balance" made off.

In the same month (middle of May) a riot occurred in Cuthbert, Western Georgia, the seat of a Methodist college. Stores were sacked—everything belonging to the Confederate Government was seized and appropriated by the mob. A battalion is now stationed in the place, and perfect order prevails.

Similar disorders occurred at Macon and Augusta, but were quickly subdued by Federal troops. There were rumors afloat in Macon of wells being poisoned, and other atrocities perpetrated or attempted; but these reports rather indicate the agitation of public feeling than correctly exhibit the facts.

There is no doubt that, in Talbot County, a band of negroes, numbering fifty, burst out into violent proceedings, destroying property, plundering and burning, and committing some worse outrages. They were followed up by citizens of the county, and the party shot or hung.

In Bryan and Liberty Counties, until the last few weeks, bands of plunderers and murderers were roving about, and that country—so recently the abode of wealth, comfort and refinement—was said to be in their hands. These men were negroes, who stopped whites that were traveling, stripped them of their property, and once or twice considerately warned a party who were journeying in that direction to turn back, assuring them that they would spare them that time, but they must not attempt again to go through that country without permission. *That régime*, we have reason to believe, is ended. These things occurred not more than twenty or thirty miles from Savannah.

Now, there are sufficient garrisons in Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Milledgeville, Columbus, besides other places of importance. These are not subsisted off the country, as in time of war, but every respect is sedulously paid to right of property and labor.

WHAT IS THE PROSPECT WITH REGARD TO BUSINESS, CROPS, ETC.

A decided and general revival of trade and business cannot be expected for some time to come.

The political status of Georgia will have first to be decided before the minds of men can feel settled in respect to business. This is now in a hopeful train of adjustment. A large number of counties have held meetings declaring their adherence to the Federal Government. Some of these meetings aver that a majority of the citizens of this State were strongly opposed to secession, but by trickery and fraud and violence were beguiled or dispossessed of their rights. Others temperately profess submission to the government, and the earnest purpose and desire to live under the shadow and protection of its laws. Eight or ten counties moved in this matter long before LEE'S surrender, and shortly after SHERMAN'S arrival in Savannah transmitted to the Federal General in command the assurance of their wish to return to the old Union. The President having appointed a Governor for the State, the machinery of reorganization will no doubt be speedily put in motion. Gov. JOE BROWN passed out from here last week, with a nice horse and buggy, wending his way to his own home; he is generally admitted to have been a pestilent, factious demagogue under the Confederate Government; perhaps that proves that he will be a loyal and peaceful subject under the powers which now are.

The several railways in the upper part of the State are already repaired, and in operation. The great roads extending from Savannah to Macon, and from Savannah to Thomasville, were last week placed in the hands of their respective companies by the military authorities. The Macon Road, of which fully one hundred miles need to be rebuilt, can hardly be completed in less time than three months. Meanwhile, steamers of light draught are plying regularly on the river to Augusta, and a large amount of business is transacted, or is commencing. The railway running southwest, 200 miles in length, which terminates at Thomasville, may be in running order within six weeks, as the destruction of its bridges and rails did not equal in extent one-third of the loss inflicted upon the Central.

The prospect of fruits, spoken of a month since, is beginning to be realized. Apples and peaches, a good supply, are already in our market. Melons are abundant.

Wheat has been gathered—an average crop. Corn promises well in all sections. The recent almost excessive rains will not inflict serious injury, unless the rains should be continued. There was never a better prospect of an immense crop of the larger fruits.

Men are idle, "idle all," one repeats of another, and of another. There is great disposition to labor; a cheerful readiness to work at almost anything. Mechanics, clerks, artisans, book-keepers, laboring men and women of all classes, offer their services—no one to employ them. Even some colored people are beginning to discover that it was not really intended that they should live entirely without labor, and they are "around," looking out sharply for work—which it is exceedingly difficult to find. The government, in various ways, directly and indirectly, affords relief; and its power is, and must be for a time, the mainspring of business life and energy.

The great problem of the *organization of labor* presses upon all thoughtful and honest minds throughout the State. The disruption, the overthrow of existing systems is complete. The vast majority of the population enter into the order of things with a readiness and cheerfulness of mind that could not reasonably have been anticipated. Yet the practical difficulties are not the less real and great. It is easy for one of your neighbors in New-York or Brooklyn, a man of genius and might, having spent half a day in running over two or three islands, now peopled with negroes, upon the Carolina coast, to express himself satisfied as regards the industrial capabilities and progress of colored men. Thirty thousand of them he presumes to be now in independent circumstances, through their own labor; one or two are fast growing rich, and sixty thousand besides are doing very well indeed within the same district. With the quick intuitions of genius, he, however, infers and beholds all things going on famously, if the same system of law for the negro be carried out, not pausing to give us particulars about some three millions of colored people, whose ways and works are far enough from being so prosperous. Another of your neighbors sees no difficulties whatever ahead, if so be that *suffrage* and law be accorded to the negro. These are very good things, doubtless, and may be both very good for the negro, each in its turn and its time; but there is a small balance of the entire population of the Southern country, amounting to some 5,000,000 of *whites*, who are not considered in these schemes of far-away impracticable philanthropy. Among those, the most "advanced" Unionists, and the truest friends of the colored man, do not see that the ballot for the negro, who cannot read, and does not know his duties, would be of any real utility; such conceive that it would rather serve to make him the readier tool and victim of demagogues, ever prating to him of his *rights*, and slow to teach him his duties, or to bring him to the enjoyment of solid benefits. But this matter does not pertain to the present letter, which is to speak of things that now are, and not of prospects and possibilities.

As regards the condition of the country, with respect to the behavior of laborers and the prospect of securing quietly and permanently their services, on fair and equitable terms, you can hear any and all kinds of statements, according as your ears are turned in one direction or another. A careful sifting of testimony, given in the country newspapers, in the reports of government agents, and by citizens who have come in from various parts of the State, would show that there exist just about the diversities in the conduct and bearing of the colored people, and of their late masters toward them, which might have been looked for in this convulsed state of society. On one plantation of 200 persons, but one man resumed work: on another of 60 laborers, all were moving off toward Savannah, and the roads were represented as lined with troops of "movers" tending toward the city. Further off, farmers and planters are described as living in great apprehension lest their slaves, on being made fully aware that they are free, should leave them at once, causing the ruin of crops &c., or consent to remain only in view of extortionate wages. This course extensively pursued, would starve both blacks and whites, for it is now a matter of the first and most urgent necessity, a question, literally, of subsistence, to secure the present crop. It is life for this people during the coming months.

But those which have been cited are extreme views, happily, and extreme instances. In many counties north, northwest and south, also in some of the southwestern portions of the State, the late slave population continue cheerfully and faithfully at their old accustomed work; masters take good care of them; they are mutually attached and neither party desires separation. Many servants who had left their homes in the first flush of new-found freedom, not knowing what it meant, and thinking it meant, at least, that they were to move off and have an easy, idle time of it somewhere, have quickly learned the folly of such notions about as speedily as the same number of white people would have learned the same lesson, and have gladly returned to their old homes and to their former occupations.

Formal contracts are made with their late masters in such cases, and government officials supervise such transactions, and see that the State and the black receive no detriment in them. These arrangements vary according to localities and circumstances, and I need not specify them at present. Whether some additional urgency of argument to persuade lazy people to work, coming in the shape of gentle, military compulsion or constraint, be most requisite, is a question; some incline to the adoption of Gen. BANKS' system of labor, which operated well in Louisiana, or to that of BUTLER, in Virginia, but all this must abide the test of actual experiment. Every man who has not the hard, practically unsympathizing heart of a professional philanthropist, who trades in words of love and tenderness, and in the hollow phrases of a mock, but loud-sounding benevolence, will desire for those poor men just as much of freedom and privilege of every kind as they can really use and enjoy, in a manner advantageous to themselves and not hurtful to others. The Southern people are a kind and sympathizing people, as a race; the *hauteur* of Northern moneyed aristocrats—doubt it who will—is unknown here; the richest planter would at no time have been tolerated on this soil in exhibiting it toward any, the poorest, of his fellow-citizens. And with this gentle, flowing courtesy, is commonly united much of substantial and generous kindness. This is not a mean-spirited race, causelessly to oppress and maltreat the ignorant and the dependent classes.

As regards *openings* for emigrants, I can say but little at this time. Many of the young men propose to leave the State, a few as permanent exiles, but the greater part merely to seek employment elsewhere. Some colonization will be attempted from several of those States. Industrious farmers and laborers from Northern States cannot fail to do well in agriculture, if they act wisely in advance, in looking up the best locations; and it would be judicious for social purposes at first, to come not singly, but in companies of some size, and having resources within themselves. In due time, a fusion of all interests and classes may be hoped for, and the prejudices of this generation, North and South, will cease to have sway.

I repeat it, the State is *safe* in almost every neighborhood; but relatively, greater security, and the comfortable sense of sense security are found in large towns, or near garrison places. The season is, agriculturally, a productive and prosperous one; the Lord hath dealt bountifully with us; the fearful ravages of war, which extended in many neighborhoods even to the entire destruction of implements of husbandry, which were collected and burnt by the soldiers, are beginning to disappear. Life, and energy, and hope are returning to the people, and no reasonable man doubts that the National Government, with wise and considerate care, is acting energetically to raise up and assist the people in all departments of industry. And this, which is true of Georgia, is true to-day, in nearly equal measure, of the adjoining States.

N. N. R.

Obituary.

—Rev. R. C. GRUNDY, D. D., died in Dayton, Ohio, June 26. The *Gazette* gives this sketch of his life: "The life of Dr. GRUNDY was one of great activity in the ministry, to which he dedicated himself at an early age. He was a native of Kentucky and a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary. His first settlement as a pastor, we believe—at least it occurred early in his ministerial career—was at Maysville, Kentucky. There he labored zealously and effectively for many years, until, because of the decline of the city, the field became too contracted for his acknowledged abilities, and he was prevailed upon to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian Church at Memphis, Tenn. There he labored until the rebellion broke up the relations between himself and his church. He refused to relinquish his attachment for the Union, and this fact, although he took no active part against the rebel cause—which, of course, he could not do while within the rebel lines, and surrounded by rebel bayonets—caused him to be driven from his church. He remained at Memphis, however, preaching most of the time in a public hall, without compensation, until that city was occupied by the Union forces. Soon thereafter he was called to the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, and at the same time he received a call from Chilicothe. He finally accepted the former, and about three years ago he was installed as pastor of that church, where he has since labored earnestly and successfully."

—Mr. ENOCH BOLLES, Sr., an old resident of Newark, N. J., died in that city on June 29. The *Advertiser* says of him: "Mr. BOLLES was born in Connecticut in 1788, and in his early days followed the sea. The vessel in which he sailed was imprisoned in Charleston Harbor by the embargo early in this century, and returning North, he engaged in the shoe business with his brother EPHRAIM, in Broad-street, near Market, continuing that avocation for several years. He was for a short time keeper of the Eagle Tavern, near the present City Hall, but for the past forty years has been principally engaged in real estate speculations, and it is understood has amassed a large fortune by the increased value of his property, contingent upon the growth of the city. He was for several years on the town committee, and was a member of the first Common Council of the city in 1836, and also in 1839 and 1840, representing the West Ward. Mr. BOLLES was in the 87th year of his age, and, with one exception, probably the oldest man in our city, and has largely been identified with its interests during the past half century."

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fair—An Execution—Returning Regiments.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 3, 1865.

Another rather quiet week has passed with us, with nothing remarkable to report in the way of general news. The military stream is yet pouring in upon us, and our streets are constantly enlivened by the passing through of veteran regiments of this and the adjoining States. The Paymasters are on hand with plenty of funds, and the officers are at fault in not properly making out their papers; the men are not long detained in camp here. During the past week some fifteen regiments have been paid off and mustered out. All the camps in the northern part of the State are soon to be broken up, with the exception of Camp Douglas, which is to be retained in "commission" until at least the great bulk of the Western troops arrive home. The ladies of the Soldiers' Rest have had a busy time during the past two weeks, having entertained nearly 15,000 troops. It is understood that the Rest will be discontinued about the 1st of August.

THE FAIR.

The business of the Fair is not yet closed up. The receipts will reach about $350,000. The largest receipts from any single department have been from the Foreign Department, which amount to $18,950. There were goods in this from London, Paris, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, besides various places on the Continent. I suppose the net proceeds will not be far from $200,000.

LITERARY.

We are just passing through the season of the annual commencements of our literary institutions. They are generally reported in a flourishing condition. The one in which we take the most interest is the University of Chicago. The exercises connected with the commencement of this institution commenced on Sunday evening of last week, and closed with the President's levee, on Thursday evening. The University is getting more and more into working order as the years pass over its head. This, its seventh anniversary, was superior in every respect to any of its predecessors. Ten young gentlemen graduated in the regular collegiate course, and twenty-two from the law department. The financial report puts the assets of the institution at $318,281; received during the year, $102,965; paid out, $101,208. The subscriptions received during the past two years have been: For buildings, $80,000; astronomical instruments, $27,000; observatory, $25,000; endowments, $50,000. The report estimates that in five years the University will have one thousand students, if it has accommodations for them.

CRIMINAL.

WILLIAM BELL was executed in Waukegan, the county seat of the adjoining County of Lake, on Friday, charged with the murder of RUTH BRIDEN. He persisted in his innocence to the last. The Recorder's Court in this city did a large business at the June term, which closed on Saturday. Sixteen prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary, the aggregate time for which they are to serve being 80 years. As a noticeable incident in the case of RICHARD ELSTON, it may be set down that he was convicted on the testimony of a negro named BAKER—the first of his race ever permitted to swear against a white man in the courts of Illinois—a result of the repeal of the "Black Laws" last Winter. The Recorder's Court also made a raid upon the houses of ill-fame in our city, and on Friday night the keepers of over one hundred were arrested and placed in jail. Most of them obtained bail to appear at the next term of the court. These houses are a great evil and a great nuisance in our city, and have been heretofore permitted to flourish on most of our principal thoroughfares with scarcely any molestation.

BUSINESS.

Chicago is not, comparatively, growing much this year. Although there is a fair number of buildings going up, there is nothing doing in this line compared with the two past years. Rents, however, are high, and we do not see anywhere the ominous sign of "To Let." Dwellings and business Houses appear to be all occupied. Business generally, though characterized with considerable activity, yet seems dull in contrast with the rush of the past three years. Trade is steady, and speculation is on the decline. We still have to pay enormous prices for everything in the retail way—some things of common production being higher even than they were a year ago, when gold was pointing toward 200. This is the case with some descriptions of dry goods. Butchers' meat was never higher, though "stock" is a third lower than a year ago. The receipts of grain are quite heavy. There is an immense amount of corn in the country; but prices are so low that much of it will remain over. The weather is cool for the season. We have had almost daily rains for the past three weeks, and the farmers are complaining of too much of a good thing. Corn is suffering from it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Members—Letter from the President of the Suez Canal Company.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 63 William-street. The meeting was called to order by the President, A. A. LOW, Esq.

The balloting for new members was then gone through with, and after due examination by the tellers, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

Levi Apgar,	Wm. K. Kitchen,
Edward H. Arthur,	G. Henry Koop,
Loring Andrews,	Henry R. Kunhardt,
Peter M. Bryson,	Lewis B. Loder,
Robert S. Bussing,	Erastus Littlefield,
John C. Beatty,	Herman T. Livingston,
Benjamin F. Beekman,	Erastus Lyman,
Francis M. Bixby,	Jas. L. McKeever,
William A. Budd,	Charles W. McCune,
Isaac O. Barker,	Allan McLane,
Edwin J. Brown,	Nathan D. Morgan,
Gilbert L. Beekman,	John Mott,
Samuel D. Bradford,	Wm. H. Mailler,
Nathan A. Baldwin,	John S. Martin,
Cornelius Comstock,	James M. Motley,
George C. Collins,	William Oothout,
Abraham H. Cardoza,	Joseph U. Orvis,
Oliver G. Carter,	William E. Prince,
Martin R. Cook,	Nathan T. Porter,
Henry Clews,	Elisha A. Packer,
George Chapman,	Charles Place,
Robert L. Case,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Horace D. Carlile,	Abram Quereau,
William A. Camp,	George W. Quintard,
Joseph B. Collins,	William Richardson,
James M. Constable,	Peter F. Randolph,
William J. Coombs,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Charles A. Raberg, Jr.,
Philo C. Calhoun,	Hon. Lucius Robinson,
John Castree,	Adolph Rusch,
Frederick W. Coggill,	Daniel L. Ross,
George O. Carpenter,	Edward Rowe,
Cassius Darling,	William B. Scott,
Alexander M. Erle,	William H. Stiles,
Thomas Everit,	Thomas Slocomb,
Edward Fuller,	Joseph A. Sprague,
Dudley B. Fuller,	James T. Swift,
James D. Fish,	Nahum Sullivan,
James H. Fonda,	Anson G. A. Stokes,
John M. Furman,	Thomas Smull,
Joseph Gillette,	Joseph Stuart,
James Lorimer Graham,	William S. Tisdale,
Plutarco Gonzales,	Edward V. Thebaud,
M. Furman Hunt,	Walter Vail,
Alfrederic S. Hatch,	Noah L. Wilson,
William A. Haines,	Philip G. Weaver,
George W. Hatch,	Gilbert White,
John C. Henderson,	Apollos R. Wetmore,
Nathaniel Hayden,	William A. Wheelock,
John G. Holbroke,	George Wilson,
Frederick E. Ives,	John Wadsworth,
Ambrose C. Kingsland, Jr.,	James Wadsworth,
George L. Kingsland,	John P. Yelverton.

On motion of Mr. OPDYKE, seconded by Mr. WETMORE, it was ordered that the President's remarks on the importance of at once securing permanent accommodation for the transaction of the business of the Chamber, should be printed and circulated among the members.

Mr. DENNING DUER called the attention of the meeting to some discrepancies in the by-laws. On motion it was ordered that the fourth section of the by-laws be referred to a committee for revision.

Judge MARVIN presented a report upon the laws affecting general averages as found among maritime nations. On motion it was referred to a committee of three for consideration.

Judge STRONG read a letter from the Secretary of State acknowledging the receipt of resolutions of condolence from the Chamber. The Secretary of the Chamber also read letters from Acting Secretary of State, Mr. HUNTER, and a series of resolutions on the death of Mr. LINCOLN, from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. All of these documents was ordered on file.

Messrs. STRONG, BELLONI and MARVIN, and the President, were added, on motion, to the committee, who are to attend a meeting at Detroit, on the 11th instant.

The Secretary read the following letter:

UNIVERSAL COMPANY OF THE MARITIME CANAL OF SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, May 1, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to address to me, to announce your appointment of Mr. FIELD to represent the City of New-York at the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

Permit me in the first place to thank you for the readiness shown by you in response to the appeal I addressed to you, and for the substantial aid which you send to a work universal by the service which it will render to all nations in a near future.

I cannot but congratulate myself upon the choice you have made of Mr. FIELD to visit our works, and examine with us the question of transportation.

The observations made on this subject during the progress of our excursion, by the experts delegated by the Chamber of Commerce, and the information furnished me by them, the nature and importance of the new demands which the transport service will give rise to, have powerfully contributed to the elucidation of the question, and stamp upon this visit the impress of public utility by the results which will flow from it.

I trust that the examination of our works by Mr. FIELD, as well as the explanations made to him by our engineers and by myself, will enable him to inform you fully upon the present state of the works, and the near trial which will result from it.

I shall, moreover, always take the greatest pleasure in supplying you with all the information you may desire.

I send you to-day the replies to questions submitted to us by the delegates.

I feel happy, gentlemen, in the new bond which the visit of Mr. FIELD and the commission which you conferred upon him, establish between the City of New-York and Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal—a bond which future relations will contribute to draw more closely day by day to our mutual advantage.

Pray accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my high esteem.

The President. FERD. DE LESSEPS.

Ordered to be placed on file.

The portrait of the first President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. JOHN CRUGER, with a letter setting forth the services of that gentleman was received by the Chamber, and duly accepted.

After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of the President's Obsequies—The Second-avenue Railroad Company—The Nursery and Child's Hospital.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the Chair.

Mr. LENT moved to suspend rule No. 18, which reads as follows:

"A motion to refer, or lay on the table, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments or debate."

Mr. LENT said he was astonished that any Board of Councilmen, the majority of whom were Democrats, should permit such a rule to remain in operation. If they did not erase it from their rules of order, they could never again find fault with any government that forbade the right of free speech.

The motion was lost.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution directing the publication of 25,000 copies of the report of the President's obsequies, was taken up.

Mr. LENT said he supposed no words of his would change the determination of the board, but he begged them to pause before voting away $50,000 or $75,000 of the people's money. The report when printed would be of interest to no one. He had himself offered a resolution that Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT be requested to compile a report, and, if that resolution had been adopted, a record of the event would have been produced which would have possessed an intrinsic value. Already the Comptroller had informed them that he could not raise money to pay the widows and orphans of our soldiers. The city bonds could not be sold. Capitalists began to regard them with suspicion. If they had $50,000 or $75,000 to spare, let them present it to the families of our volunteers.

Mr. PATTERSON said he should vote against the resolution, because he thought 25,000 copies were quite too many.

On motion of Mr. STACOM, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

A resolution from the other board, directing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to remove the rails in Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between Second and Third avenues, was laid over.

A resolution rescinding the ordinance granting to the Mayor and first Directress of the Nursery and Child's Hospital the use of the building at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, was called up.

Mr. LENT said he hoped the resolution would be laid over, as he understood that the institution was about to be organized.

The resolution was, however, concurred in, and the board then adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sensation in the Board—Prospective Advance in the Price of Whitewash—What Gen. Dix Did.

DIVERS COMMUNICATIONS.

The Board assembled at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the President, Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN, in the chair. After the reading and correction of the errors in the printed report of the Board's proceedings on the 21st of June, and the presentation of several communications, the Board considered the expediency of authorizing the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward to expend $300 in making alterations to Primary School building No. 18, in Waverley-place; the nomination of Mr. OLIVER KEYSER as Principal of Grammar School No. 19; the application of the Seventh Ward School Trustees for an additional appropriation of $3,000; the recommendation of Superintendent S. S. RANDALL that THOMAS E. CODY, teacher in the First Ward, be removed, and a letter was read from Mr. LEWIS W. ANNAN, asking the Board charitably to reinstate him as Principal of Ward School No. 29, in the First Ward, and pledging himself to resign within two months if the Board comply with his request. Mr. ANNAN'S communication was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings presented majority and minority reports concerning the purchase of a lot whereon to erect an addition to Primary School No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward. The necessity of additional school accommodations becomes apparent, when it is stated that the trustees are now compelled to hire the basement of a church for the accommodation of from 300 to 400 boys, for whom there is no room in the existing school edifices in the Twentieth Ward. Commissioner VANCE protested because of the inappropriateness of the lot—a lot which is surrounded by stables, which, when demolished, are likely to give place to tenement dwellings. The minority report objects to the price which it is proposed to pay for the lot in question, viz., $5,500, that sum being, in the opinion of the minority of the committee, exorbitant. Commissioner TURNER said that the majority had admitted that the property is not worth more than $4,000. Commissioner MCSPEDON thought the price cheap rather than otherwise, considering the accommodations which the Board will secure. Commissioner TUTHILL though that other Wards needed additional accommodations, and some of them are in more urgent need than the Twentieth Ward. Commissioner HASTIE remarked that the lot which it is proposed to purchase, so far from being objectionable, is the most desirable that can be secured in the Twentieth Ward. The subject was further discussed by Commissioner MILLER, and at length the majority report was adopted, rejecting the application of the Twentieth Ward School Trustees for power to purchase lot.

EARLY CLOSING THIS MONTH.

It was voted that the teachers of the several Grammar Schools under the control of the Board, be authorized to dismiss their respective schools at 2 o'clock, P. M., during the month of July.

REPAIRING A CHURCH IN CANNON-STREET.

A resolution proposing that $12,000 be appropriated for altering and repairing the church in Cannon-street now occupied by Primary School No. 10, in the Thirteenth Ward, was offered and adopted.

TWELFTH WARD.

The trustees of the Twelfth Ward having applied for $2,500 for repairing and painting the school edifices in that ward, a committee reported favorably, and it was voted that the work be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings.

COLORED SCHOOL FOURTEENTH WARD—NO PIANO.

The Committee on School Furniture asked, on a technicality, to be discharged from the further consideration of an appropriation of $350 for the purchase of a piano for Colored Grammar School No. 1, in the Fourteenth Ward, and they were accordingly so discharged.

A DEAD SOLDIER'S WIDOW'S MONEY.

The committee to whom had been intrusted the complaint of Mrs. PRESTO, widow of private JOHN PRESTO, late of the United States army, against H. HUNTINGTON LEE, School Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward, reported that they had investigated the charges and ascertained that LEE held in his hands thirteen months pay, $129, the same being private PRESTO'S back pay; and that LEE, while thus holding Mrs. PRESTO'S money, repeatedly told her that the claim had not been paid; that Mrs. PRESTO wrote to Washington and learned that her money had been collected by LEE thirteen months previously; that Mrs. P. applied to Maj.-Gen. DIX, and that LEE then suddenly discovered the money and paid it over to the widow, in the presence of Major HERRICKS, of the United States Army. The committee, being unable to show that LEE withheld the money with the intention of defrauding the widow, could not recommend the removal of LEE as a School Trustee, and they therefore recommended the dismissal of the complaint. The report elicited extended discussion, and it was stated that, LEE'S business being extensive, he had long overlooked this $129, which was of so much moment to the soldier's widow. LEE'S apologists broadly charged that there is and has been corruption in the Nineteenth Ward, that the complaint against LEE was trumped up by his enemies, and that testimony against him had been given by unchaste females. One of the Commissioners having asked whether LEE paid over the money in Gen. DIX'S office after having been sent for by the General, a Commissioner replied that LEE happened in at Gen. DIX'S office, and that the officers there incidentally mentioned the matter, and thereupon he disbursed the money. Commissioner TURNER, "That is not so. A Provost-Marshal summoned LEE to Gen. DIX'S office, and then he paid the widow PRESTO." The report of the Committee was finally adopted, and LEE is not, therefore, to be removed.

After routine business the Board adjourned.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninety-first New-York, and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments—Formal Reception of the First New-York Veteran Engineers.

The Ninety-first Veteran New-York Regiment numbering 676 men and officers, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. TARBELL, arrived yesterday noon, from Washington by the New-Jersey route. Landing at the foot of Cortlandt-street, they proceeded up town to the rooms of the State Agency corner of Centre and Grand-streets, where all needful accommodations and refreshments were afforded them. The regiment subsequently left by chartered steamer for Albany, where they will be mustered out.

The Ninety-first Regiment is a veteran organization, having entered the service in December, 1861, serving on the coast of Florida, at Key West, during the Summer of 1862. They subsequently joined the forces under the command of Gen. BANKS, serving with him in both of the Port Hudson and the Teche campaigns. During the early months of 1864, the Ninety-first became a veteran command, having reënlisted for heavy artillery, and, acting as such, did garrison duty until February, 1865, when they were sent to join the Army of the Potomac, becoming identified with Gen. CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps.

The following is the roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. TARBELL; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. J. Denslow; Major, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.; Adjutant, James W. Kirk; Quartermaster, Chas. V. Henry; Surgeon, Robt. Morris; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. A. Hamilton.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, Wm. Harty; First Lieutenant, Jno. S. Hutman; Second Lieutenant, A. A. Reese. Company B—Captain, James H. Stewart; First Lieutenant, A. A. Reese. Company C—First Lieutenant, Ed. R. Cone; Second Lieutenant, D. D. L. McCulloch. Company D—Captain, Geo. W. Hobbs; First Lieutenant, J. H. Danforth; Second Lieutenant, W. B. Chapman. Company E—First Lieutenant, W. J. Smythe; Second Lieutenant, H. F. Van Arnum. Company F—Captain, W. L. Henoveth; First Lieutenant, J. A. Shattuck; Second Lieutenant, James Murphy. Company G—Captain, James Reilly. First Lieutenant, C. Gill; Second Lieutenant, H. J. Moses. Company H—Captain, A. R. Penfield; First Lieutenant, Jno. Palmer; Second Lieutenant, A. W. Dederick. Company I—Captain, J. W. Felthousen; First Lieutenant, J. De Lamater; Second Lieutenant, W. H. McCormick. Company K—Capt. P. M. Culins; Second Lieutenant, G. B. Hill.

The following are the battles participated in by the Ninety-first New-York Regiment: Gonzales, Fla., Oct. 10, 1862; Irish Bend, La., April 13, 1863; Vermillion Bayou, April 14, 1863; Port Hudson, May 25, 27; Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; Cox's Plantation, July 13, 1865; Siege of Petersburgh; Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Quaker Church, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailors' Creek; Surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Regiment, 150 strong, arrived yesterday morning, at 6 A. M., under command of Capt. J. H. NUTTING, and took up quarters at the Battery Barracks. They left by the Fall River line for Readville, at 5 P. M.

This regiment was organized at Springfield, Sept. 20, 1861, and has been connected for some time with the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Corps. During its term of service the command has had 1,890 names upon its muster rolls, and now returns with only 130. At the battle of Southwest Creek, N. C., on the 8th of March, 1865, the regiment was surrounded and almost the whole of it captured by the enemy. The colors were, however, buried by the color guard, and subsequently recovered on the exchange of those who knew the secret, and the shattered and faded flag now with the regiment is the same banner so ingeniously concealed. The following is a list of the officers with the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts:

Field and Staff.—Capt. J. H. Nutting; Acting Adjutant, Benj. B. Peck; Surgeon; D. B. N. Fish.

Line Officers—Company A—First Lieut. J. Lyman. Company B—First Lieut. D. W. Larned. Company E—Capt. J. W. Trafton and First Lieut. Chas. H. Blight. Company F—First Lieut. E. L. Peck. Company H—Capt. Wm. McKay.

The following are the battles in which the regiment participated:

1862—Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8; Newbern, N. C., March 14; First Kinston, N. C., Dec. 10; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 12; Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 14.

1863—Siege of Washington, N. C., March 29, April 18; Gum Swamp, May 27.

1864—Port Walthal Junction, May 6–7; Arrow Field Church, May 9; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16; Coal Harbor, June 1–3; Petersburgh, (Baldy SMITH,) June 18; Cemetery Hill, (crater,) July 30.

1865—Southwest Creek, N. C., March 8.

FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE FIRST NEW-YORK ENGINEERS.

Yesterday afternoon the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen gave a formal reception to the First New-York Regiment of Engineers, which command entered the service under the auspices of the society, three years ago. The reception ceremonies were held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and were patriotic in their tone and enthusiastic in character.

Shortly after 5 P. M., the large hall was pretty well filled by the regiment and their friends, and on the stage were many of the leading members of the old and beneficent Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance.

The proceedings began by Brevet-Brig.-Gen. JAS. F. HALL, commanding the engineers, presenting the flags belonging to the regiment to the society, in a few modest and soldierly words. The set of colors consisted of one national banner, one regimental flag and four guidons, which had been presented by the society to the regiment previous to its departure for the seat of war. They were received by Mr. GEO. F. NESBIT on behalf of the society, in a short speech. He spoke of the services of the regiment and of the pride felt by the Tradesmen's Society at having been instrumental in sending out such a regiment as the First Engineers, every one of them a mechanic, and said that the war-stained banners, now returned to the society after three long years of arduous service, would always be preserved as precious mementoes of the valor of New-York mechanics.

Mr. NESBIT then introduced JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., to the engineers, who welcomed their old friend with renewed cheers. Mr. HOXIE made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he recounted the various and signal services of the First Engineers in Florida, North Carolina and Virginia. He enumerated the different battles in which the regiment had upheld the supremacy of the flags now returned by them with honor, and there where the engineers had stood firm under disaster. Throughout his remarks Mr. HOXIE was loudly applauded, and it being learned that the color-sergeant who carried the flag home had done so ever since it had been with the regiment, everybody gave three ringing cheers for him.

Mr. WM. D. MURPHY, an old member of the society, addressed the regiment, and was also enthusiastically cheered. Mr. MURPHY'S remarks were chiefly devoted to a contrast between the Crimean campaign and the war now ended so successfully. He exhibited the tremendous progress in scientific warfare as proved by these two wars, and spoke of the vast territory over which the national forces had to fight, as compared with the operations against Sevastopol.

This closed the exercises, and a series of cheers were given by the engineers for the society, Gen. HALL and some of their officers, and afterward seemed disposed to cheer anybody and everybody, in such amiable spirits were they.

The society then assumed the custody of the banners, and escorted them to their rooms, No. 472 Broadway, attended by the regiment. After depositing the flags in the place prepared to receive them, the society bade adieu to the regiment as an organization, when they and the newly become citiz

where the fugitive was captured. STEWART was committed.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A REBEL SOLDIER ARRESTED FORFRAUD.

Wednesday Mr AARON L. REED, a merchant, of No. 83 John-street, entered a complaint against JOSEPH SHEPHERD, of Charleston, S. C., alleging that on the 30th ult. SHEPHERD called on him, and said that he was a son of B. A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, Texas, with whom the complainant is well acquainted, and asked for a loan of $50, till his father's arrival in this city in the course of a few days. Mr. REED advanced the money, but subsequently learned that the accused was not a son of B. A. SHEPHERD as represented, but that his name was SAMUEL B. WEBBER. Mr. WM. P. MCGOWAN, formerly of Houston, Texas, who is now stopping at the New-York Hotel, testified that he had known WEBBER for the last five years. Officer STILLWELL arrested the accused, and the latter charged MCGOWAN with having been in the rebel army. MCGOWAN acknowledged that he had been a Captain in the Southern army, and said that WEBBER was a private in his company, but deserted and came North. Justice DOWLING committed WEBBER for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

On Tuesday night, Capt. JAMEISON, of the Seventh Precinct, with a section of men, made a descent on the private supper rooms of THOMAS CLARK, No. 1 Division-street, on a charge of being a disorderly house. CLARK and his wife and several persons who were in the place at the time were arrested, and committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY. On searching the premises $500 in counterfeit $5 bills on the Weybosset Bank, of Providence, R. I., were found, together with $16 in counterfeit 50 cent currency stamps. CLARK and his wife said they knew nothing of the counterfeit money.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

PETER MATTHEWS, proprietor of a saloon at No. 9 James-slip, was arrested, Wednesday, for assaulting and robbing W. THONSEY, of No. 26½ Hamilton-street. The complainant alleges that on Monday night he applied for a room at the prisoner's house, and after retiring locked his door, having $300 with him. An hour or two later, as he alleges, MATTHEWS entered his room and beat THONSEY with his fist, compelling him to dress himself and leave the house, without having time to recover his money, which he had left under his pillow. Justice DOWLING committed the accused in default of bail.

THE SANDED CARD GAMBLING CASE.

The examination of JOHN SEVIERE and GEORGE KEISTER, on charge ofdefrauding OGDEN MEADE out of $13,200 by swindling him at a game of "faro" at Niagara Falls, was concluded before Justice DOWLING yesterday. Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART, counsel for Mr. MEADE, consented to a dismissal of the complaint, the evidence failing to show that the defendants had committed any crime in this county for which they could be held. The prisoners were immediately rearrested by Deputy Sheriff TUCKER, of Niagara County, this State, on a warrant issued by a magistrate at Niagara Falls. The prisoners were probably immediately taken to Niagara. Deputy Sheriff MURPHY, of this city, attached $3,500 which was found in possession of SEVIERE and KEISTER, and a suit has been commenced against them for the recovery of the money won from MEADE.

RETURNED SOLDIER ROBBED.

Mr. WM. SHEA, of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, soldier, appeared against Patrolman ALONZO FORBS, of the Twelfth Precinct, alleging that the officer took him into a dark shed and left him there to sleep, saying to him that his money and himself should be safe for the night there, and that when he awoke in the morning he missed $132 from his watch fob. Officer JUNE testified that previous to the hour of the alleged conversation between Officer FORBS and private SHEA, the complainant was asleep in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and on being told that thieves might "go through" him, he professed to have no money on his person. Officer CHARLES WHITE said that at 2 o'clock on the morning of the robbery he saw private SHEA, and thought him not sober. Officer FORBS, sworn—"I did not conduct the man to a shed, and did not see a dollar of his money."

OFFICER FARLEY NOT SUSTAINED.

Mr. JACOB H. STANLEY, of No. 27 Sullivan-street, swore that while he was standing by his wagon, at his door, Officer JAMES FARLEY, of the Eighth Ward, thrust him down the steps into his cellar, and then clubbed him, and that Patrolman SMITH witnessed the act and informed Policeman FARLEY that he was not justified in clubbing a citizen at his door. Mr. HENRY HEINTZ, of No. 23 Sullivan-street, grocer, testified that Policeman FARLEY clubbed Mr. STANLEY without provocation, and that Patrolman SMITH bade him desist and take Mr. STANLEY to the station-house if he had been guilty of any offence. Mr. MCMURRAY, "This matter of requiring citizens to 'move on' does not apply to citizens who stand in front of their own doors. You have carried the matter too far, officer." The hearing in this case is to be resumed when Officer SMITH appears to testify.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday morning next.

The Public Health.

The following communication, addressed by the Registrar of Records and Statistics, Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, to the City Inspector, shows that the rate of mortality in this city during the six months ending July 1 was unusually low, notwithstanding the large influx of emigrants and the return of sick and wounded soldiers:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

F. I. A. Boole, Esq., City Inspector.

DEAR SIR: The returns of deaths to this department for the first six months of 1865 indicate the public health to be unusually good, and the ratio of mortality to the population much less than in corresponding period of the last *twenty* years; and yet our city has never been more exposed to contagion by the influx of strangers. Hundreds of thousands of persons have arrived in that period, vast numbers of whom were emigrants from all parts of Europe, and tens of thousands of soldiers from all portions of the Union, a large number of whom were recently released from crowded and filthy rebel prisons and hospitals, (embryo charnel-houses,) where they have been confined for many months in filth and contagion, and their health reduced to the lowest ebb. Notwithstanding this and the overcrowded state of the city at all times, during the last six months, the deaths were nearly 5 per cent. less than during the same period last year, as the following figures show:

Number of deaths from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1864	12,564
Number of deaths from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1865	11,940
Decrease in 1865	624

There has been an entire freedom from endemics, except small-pox, and it continued but four months.

Typhoid and typhus fevers were much less prevalent. The same is true of scarlet fever. In short, there was a great reduction in the prevalence and mortality of all zymotic diseases.

There is every indication that the same state of good health will continue throughout the year.

Very respectfully,
CYRUS RAMSAY,
Registrar of Records and Statistics.

The Street-sweepers Strike.

Another meeting of the street sweepers was held at No. 71 Prince-street, yesterday, Mr. MICHAEL MOONEY in the chair.

Some six or eight hundred sweepers were present.

Mr. MOONEY urged the men to refrain from committing any breach of the peace. All they wanted was a fair compensation for a fair day's work. He said that the contractors had their men at work in only six wards of the city.

The following report was then read, showing the actual state of the street-sweepers' "strike:"

First Ward, not working; Second Ward, one horse only; Third Ward, not working; Fourth Ward, working; Fifth and Sixth Wards, not working; Seventh Ward, one carman (PATRICK BURKE) at work; Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, not working; in the Eleventh Ward, two "hoebous" went out, but did not work; Fourteenth Ward, seven carts, sent by Mr. BROWN, commenced work, but left off; Fifteenth Ward, the men gone to the watering-places to spend the Summer—laughter; Sixteenth Ward, three carts and four sweepers at work—the latter knocked off; Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, not working; Twentieth Ward, one or two carts at work; Twenty-first Ward, not working; Twenty-second Ward, one or two carts at work.

A number of men signed the rolls, and the meeting then adjourned.

Another East Houston-street Tragedy.

FIGHT AT CREMORNE GARDENS RESUMED IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., at a pic-nic in Cremorne Gardens, whither, it appears, the East Houston-street gang of thieves and murderers went on a foraging expedition, a fight occurred between MORTIMORE MAGUIRE, son of the landlord of the Red House, Harlem, and another person, and MAGUIRE was severely beaten. The police interfering, the fight was stopped, and the festivities went on until late in the evening, when the party dissolved and the thieves returned by rail to the city, and the fight was resumed, with what result does not appear, since the gang, who filled the car, to the exclusion of decent people, have sealed their lips lest they be implicated in the tragedy, and sent back to Sing Sing to serve the State again. Reaching their favorite haunts, they again fought, and MAGUIRE received mortal internal injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and there he died on Monday last; but Coroner GOVER, unable to secure witnesses, postponed the inquest until yesterday, and then took the followin and other depositions:

William Bennett, of No. 153 Crosby-street, bartender for MATTHEW MOORE, of No. 14 East Houston-street, sworn—Deceased entered the store on Thursday night, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and, having washed himself, said that he had had a fight in a Third-avenue car, coming down from a pic-nic; he complained of feeling ill, and desired to go to bed; he went to Moore's bed, and there lay until morning; at about 3 o'clock I tried to wake him, but could not do so; later, Moore endeavored to wake him, but failed, and sent for a physician; deceased was bled, but still remained insensible, and, under the physician's orders, was sent to the New-York Hospital; I heard that prior to entering our house deceased had been in a fight in Pigeon's liquor-store, on the northwest corner of Crosby and East Houston streets, but I did not ascertain who was in the fight; deceased was a sober, peaceable man.

Lawrence McCarthy, of No. 125 Mulberry-street, sworn—Between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, I saw a crowd on the northwest corner of East Houston and Crosby streets; I went to the spot and saw deceased and another man, whom I had seen before only twice or thrice, engaged in a fight; the stranger gave the deceased a staggering blow from which he fell into the door-way of Pigeon's liquor-store; the two had a clench in there; the police entered and separated the combatants; deceased went into Moore's place and the other fellow went away; at about midnight I went into Moore's and tried to rouse deceased, but could not; on Friday, the 30th ult., he could not speak; I think that the person who struck the deceased is a Philadelphian; I heard that deceased fought with the stranger in Cremorne Gardens, in Seventy-second-street; I do not know the cause of the difficulty.

There being no further evidence, the Coroner gave the case to the jury, and they rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that MORTIMORE MAGUIRE came to his death from apoplexy, the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown." MAGUIRE, who was a native of this city, aged 21 years, was employed as messenger in the County Clerk's office. The East Houston-street gang decline to divulge either the whereabouts or the name of the murderer.

Society of the Cincinnati.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati held its regular anniversary meeting on Tuesday, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the rooms of the Society Library, in University-place.

The following officers were elected for the years 1865 and 1866:

President—Hamilton Fish. *Vice-President*—William S. Popham. *Secretary*—Marinus Willett. *Treasurer*—Henry H. Ward. *Assistant Treasurer*—John Torrey, M. D. *Chaplain*—Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D. *Physician*—Alexander Clinton, M. D. *Standing Committee*—Abraham A. Leggett, William Irvin Graham, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Earl Douglas, William Stuart, Wickam Hoffman, J. C. Ellis, M. D., Frederic Frye. *Delegates to the General Society*—Hamilton Fish, H. H. Ward, W. S. Popham, Marinus Willett.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Maj.-Gens. W. T. Sherman, P. H. Sheridan, G. G. Meade, Thomas, W. S. Smith and Admirals Farragut and Paulding, were proposed as honorary members, but action upon the names cannot be taken according to the by-laws of the society until the next anniversary meeting.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted recording as the first opportunity since the assassination of the President, the society's abhorrence of the crime and of the cause which led to its perpetration; hailing the return of peace, welcoming with sincere affection those who would return to the remembrance of a common parentage, and to the recognition of the laws, the constitution and the Union, secured to them and to us by the valor and cemented by the blood of a common ancestry; and tendering to the surviving State Societies of the Cincinnati the assurances of friendship, affection and brotherly love enjoined upon them and upon us by the founders of our institution.

Messrs. DAVID OLYPHANT, WM. S. CROSBY, JOHN SCHUYLER, were admitted to membership in right of their respective ancestors, and after the transaction of the usual business the society adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE VISIT OF THE STAR CLUB, OF BROOKLYN, TO PHILADELPHIA—THEY RETURN WITH THREE TROPHIES.—The Star Club, of Brooklyn, which left for Philadelphia on Monday returned Wednesday night, the victors in three matches out of the four played. On Monday their opponents were the Camden Club, the result of the match between them being a handsome victory, as appears from the following score:

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	CAMDEN.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, r. f.	5	5	F. L. Knight, c.	3	3
Waddell, 1st b.	4	6	C. H. Knight, r. f.	2	4
Sullivan, p.	4	6	Evans, p.	2	4
Worth, c. f.	4	8	South, 1st b.	3	2
Macdiarmed, 2d b.	4	7	Fiske, 2d b.	3	4
Flanders, s. s.	3	5	T. C. Knight, 3d b.	3	4
Thomson, l. f.	4	5	Stiles, c. f.	3	4
Morris, c.	3	7	Mulliner, l. f.	4	2
Manley, 3d b.	2	5	Burson, s. s.	4	2
Total	27	51	Total	27	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	3	2	21	4	2	6	12	0	4—51
Camden	3	15	2	3	0	0	4	2	0—29

Umpire—Mr. M. ROGERS, of the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMED and FISHER.
Fly Catcher—Star, 8; Camden, 8.
Time of Game—Three hours and ten minutes.

On the 4th of July they played in the morning with the noted champion club of Pennsylvania, the Athletics, and were defeated by a score of 25 to 14. In this match the fielding of the Stars was excellent throughout, but their batting did not compare with the display they made in the previous match.

On the afternoon of the 4th they played with the Olympic Club, and were victorious by a score of 31 to 22. In this game the Olympic batted very well, but their fielding was not up to the mark of the Stars.

On Wednesday they played the Keystone Club, and for the third time were the victors, the game being well contested throughout.

The next clubs to visit Philadelphia are the Union and Active of New-York, who propose going in the latter part of this month or the early part of August.

ACTIVE vs. UNION.—The match between these clubs, which was played at Morrisania on the 4th inst., resulted in the success of the Union Club by a score of 25 to 16, in a full game of two hours and twenty-five minutes.

THE STAR CLUB IN PHILADELPHIA.—The following are the scores of the games played by the Star Club in Philadelphia, on the morning and afternoon of July 4, and on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The Stars returned home last evening, the victors in three games out of four played, their total score being 131 to 107 by the Philadelphians, they having also made 40 fly-catches to 36 by their adversaries. The contests attracted large crowds of spectators each day, and considerable excitement in the Quaker City.

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, r. f.	4	2	Kleinfelder, c.	3	4
Waddell, 1st b.	3	0	McBride, p.	2	3
Sullivan, p.	3	1	Roach, 2d b.	3	4
Worth, c. f.	4	1	E. Gaskill, l. f.	4	2
Macdiarmed, 2d b.	3	2	Berkenstock, 1st b.	5	1
Flanders, s. s.	3	1	Livergood, s. s.	2	4
Norton, l. f.	3	2	Haghurst, c. f.	3	2
Morris, c.	2	3	Smith, 3d b.	2	3
Manley, 3d b.	2	2	C. Gaskill, r. f.	3	2
Total	27	14	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	1	3—14
Athletic	5	0	2	3	2	1	4	7	1—25

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMED and BENSON.
Fly-catches made—Star, 12; Athletic, 14.
Time of game—2 hours 55 minutes.

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	OLYMPIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, r. f.	1	5	Croasdale, p.	3	3
Waddell, 1st b.	4	2	Anspach, 3d b.	1	3
Sullivan, p.	4	2	Johnson, c.	4	1
Worth, c. f.	2	4	Richards, l. f.	4	2
Macdiarmed, 2d b.	4	3	Ashmead, r. f.	3	2
Flanders, s. s.	2	5	Smith, 2d b.	3	3
Norton, l. f.	2	5	Bone, 1st b.	2	3
Morris, c.	3	3	Buel, c. f.	4	2
Manley, 3d b.	5	2	Clampitt, s. s.	3	3
Total	27	31	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	8	2	2	4	1	7	3	1	3—31
Olympic	1	4	0	3	1	10	1	0	2—22

Umpire—T. C. KNIGHT, of the Camden Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMED and WHARTON.
Fly-catches made: Stars, 13; Olympics, 8.
Time of game, 2 hours and 45 minutes.

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, r. f.	3	4	Frazier, 1st b.	1	6
Waddell, 1st b.	3	4	Cope, p.	3	4
Sullivan, p.	5	1	Malone, 3d b.	4	3
Worth, c. f.	2	4	Woods, s. s.	1	5
Macdiarmed, 2d b.	3	3	Wallace, 2d b.	3	2
Flanders, s. s.	3	4	Dick, c.	1	4
Norton, l. f.	2	3	Brown, r. f.	4	2
Thomson, c.	2	4	Deal, c. f.	4	2
Manley, 3d b.	1	5	Cuthbert, l. f.	3	3
Total	24	32	Total	24	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	3	0	0	7	5	7	2	8—32	
Keystone	5	4	4	3	2	7	2	4—31	

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. LEWIS and LYNCH.
Fly-catches made—Star, 7; Keystone, 6.
Time of game—3 hours.

Cricket.

MANHATTAN OF NEW-YORK VS. OLYMPIAN OF PHILADELPHIA.

The match between these clubs, which was played at Hoboken, on the 4th inst., resulted in the success of the Manhattan, by the following score:

Manhattan..1st innings, 65; 2d innings, 51; total, 116.
Olympian...1st innings, 62; 2d innings, 29; total, 91.

The match was well contested throughout, the play of the young Philadelphians against the experienced players of the Manhattan being very creditable. TYLER led the score on Manhattan side with 21, not out, SHAW'S 11, HERBERT'S 10, and HUDSON'S 10 being the other noteworthy scores, the latter being the well-known cricketer of the New-York Club.

Protective War Claim Association.

The following is the report of claims taken, and settlements on claims previously filed by this office for the six months, ending July 1, 1865:

Claims Filed.

For Pensions	1,397
For bounty and arrears of pay	1,571
For indemnity to sailors	29
For prize money	182
Total	3,179

Claims Paid.

For pensions	322
For bounty and arrears of pay	696
For prize money	201
Total	1,219

Amount Collected.

For January	$10,508 57
For February	32,562 94
For March	34,180 01
For April	49,610 19
For May	26,135 37
For June	27,089 30
Total	$189,086 38

In addition to making direct applications for pensions, bounty and arrears, general information and advice has been given relative to military and naval matters.

No charges have been made for these services, thus saving to the widows and representatives of the soldiers the usual fees of claim agents, and enabling them to receive the full amount due. The office of the Association is at No. 35 Chambers-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES AND FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a stock belonging to the Board of Publication of the Dutch Reformed Church, on the first floor of No. 103 Fulton-street, corner of William, was seriously damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire does not appear....On Wednesday evening a car load of hay, of the value of $700, was consumed at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and First-street, having taken fire from sparks from a locomotive. Subsequent to the fire a fight occurred between THOMAS KENNEDY, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 49, and JOHN O'DONNELL, of Fourth-avenue near Eighty-fifth-street; foreman of Hose Company No. 48, and the former struck the latter on the head with his speaking-trumpet, injuring him severely. KENNEDY fled and was pursued, but not captured, by the Harlem Police, and O'DONNELL was taken home.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held with the XI chapter, at Middletown, Conn., in the M'Donough Hall, on Tuesday, July 18, 1865, beginning at 9 A. M. The public exercises will take place in the evening of the same day at the M. E. Church. The oration will be delivered by Brother JAMES STRONG, D. D., of the XI, and the poem by Brother CHARLES B. SWEETSER, of the Gamma.

THE ILLUMINATION.—The T. R. AGNUM spoken of in yesterday's issue as having illuminated his dwelling in Fiftieth-street on the night of the Fourth, should have been T. R. AGNEW, No. 195 West Fiftieth-street. There were no less than seventy-two lights in the windows on the front of the house, and on each side of each light was an American flag. Chinese lanterns over the front door completed one of the most brilliant displays in the neighborhood.

STABLES DESTROYED IN EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Mr. PETER MCCARTHY'S stables, at No. 608 East Sixteenth-street, were consumed at about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The loss, which is estimated at $800, is covered by insurance in the Continental office. The building was owned by Mr. HUGH MCGARRY. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by sparks from an adjoining blacksmith's shop.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH.—Yesterday morning, MARY E. GILLESPIE, a child of five years, who was mortally burned on the Fourth, her clothing having taken fire from an India cracker, died at her parents' dwelling, at No. 135 East Twenty-second-street. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Wednesday evening, CUDLIP COOK, of No. 142 East Fifty-third-street, was drowned while bathing off Fifty-fourth-street, East River. The body has not been recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE DEAD LOCK IN THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL—PROPOSITION FOR THE MEMBERS TO RESIGN—THEY VOTE TO DO AS THEY PLEASE.—An adjourned meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held Wednesday evening, at which all members but one were present. Ald. PANGBORN was elected Chairman pro tem, and JOHN E. SCOTT acted as Clerk. Five ballots were had for President of the Board. Ald. LOW (Reform) received 9 votes and Ald. EARLE 8 votes. Ald. MCBRIDE (Democrat) offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, Two months of valuable time have been spent in vain efforts to organize the Board by the election of a permanent presiding officer; and

Whereas, From the present temper and political combinations of the board, there is no prospect of an organization, and

Whereas, The interest of the city is suffering and neglected; all the city officials without their salary, and claims against the city for contracts still unpaid, and in fine, the general credit and good name of the city is seriously impaired; therefore

Resolved, That this Common Council do now agree without exception to resign the trust conferred upon us by our constituents, and a special election be held forthwith to fill the unexpired terms of the Aldermen of the different wards, in the slightest assured prospect that the next Board of Aldermen will more nearly represent the wishes of their constituents, and act more consistent with their duty and the interests of the city which they have all sworn to protect and defend.

The resolutions led to a discussion, in which a number of the members took part.

Alderman EARLE moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table, which was lost, 13 to 4.

Alderman DAVIS offered, as a substitute, "That all those Aldermen who are desirous of resigning have the privilege to do so."

Alderman EARLE amended, "And that all those Aldermen who are desirous of remaining have the privilege to do so." The amendment was accepted, and the substitute was adopted—9 yeas, 8 nays.

The board then adjourned for two weeks.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—About the middle of the day the frame house of Mrs. STEPHENSON, Newark-street, narrowly escaped destruction, the roof having caught fire, evidently from some firework. The flames were discovered in time to prevent much damage.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HIT THE WRONG MAN.

William Taylor, a returned soldier, was charged with inflicting a very serious assault on Philip Houpt, the porter of a German hotel. Witness said—I am porter of a hotel at No. 106 Grand-street; on the 30th of June the prisoner threw a stone and hit me here. (There was a very severe gash over the eye.) I came out of the house, and as soon as I came out on the sidewalk he hit me with the stone; I had no difficulty with the man; I never saw the man before, and I don't know whether he was drunk or sober.

John Etner said—On the last day of June I heard a conversation among three boys; they had dinner with me and they went out without paying for it, and I stopped the prisoner and he assaulted me; after that they came back and threw the stone.

District-Attorney Bedford—The man has no counsel. Tell your own story.

Prisoner.—Well I don't know as I've much to say; I was stopping at the Soldier's Retreat and we went in there and had dinner, and we couldn't pay for it.

Judge Dowling.—You could get all you wanted to eat at that place. You have injured that man very seriously.

The prisoner was sent to the penitentiary for one month.

WOUNDED WITH A SHELL.

Isabella Donohue, a middle aged-woman, the wife of a soldier, was charged with striking her neighbor, Ann McCormick a serious blow on the head with a shell. Witness said: I was sitting in my own room and I heard her outside say she would kick me dead; I sat still and said "no you don't." Then she said she would take the scissors and flay me; I said "Ann, no you don't;" then she said she would get a knife and rip me; I sat still sewing and I said "no you don't;" then she says I'll get a pail of nuisance and throw it over you; that's very nisy says I for its that ye're always by you, an well yese may do it; with that she came in with the shell and cut me here and here, an says I "do you mean to commit murder?"

Cross-Examined—The way of it was this: She and my husband were on the roof together, and she got arguing with him, and she said the Sisters and the nuns were trollopes; and the priests were but a lot of blackguards; when I heard that I would not associate with her; if she had hit me with her hand I wouldn't have minded it, but to come that way to a woman in my condition it was shameful.

The prisoner was convicted, and as she had just met her husband after fifteen months' absence, judgment was suspended.

ROBBING AT A FUNERAL.

Henrietta Boate, a middle-aged woman, who describes herself as a poetess, was charged with stealing a handkerchief, the property of Robert Roddy. Witness said: I lost a handkerchief; I suppose this woman took it; I saw her drop it; when I last saw it it was in my trunk in the next room; I lived with Mr. Miller, and he was burying his wife that day, and, besides this handkerchief, she is supposed to have robbed the house of $177; that amount was taken by somebody.

Anna Deveny—Prisoner, was at the house on the day of the funeral, and we suspected her, and when she got up we picked up the handkerchief at her foot; she had been standing a few minutes before that, and when she sat down there was no pocket handkerchief; she knew we had been looking for the handkerchief.

Officer Steven Shangles said—The robbery of $177 at the funeral was reported at the Station-house, and I went there; prisoner acted very strangely; I saw her drop something when she got up; she had a handkerchief belonging to Mr. Miller, the gentleman that was burying his wife, wrapped up in her veil.

Mr. Miller testified that the prisoner was a first or second cousin of his wife; he had always considered her honest, but he believed her insane; she writes poetry.

Judge Kelly—I think so myself, but not because she writes poetry. The Sergeant will see that the physicians make a proper inquiry into the saneness of her mind.

The prisoner was remanded.

DRIVING BIG BUSINESS.

Samuel Davis and Henry Wilson, colored, were charged with stealing a piece of cassimere, the property of Henry Sommer, a clothing merchant.

Witness said, the prisoners came into the store with a piece of cloth, I have no doubt they had stolen, which they wanted me to buy. When they could not sell it one of them engaged me in a conversation, and the other, when he thought I was not looking at him, snapped up a piece of goods and put it under his coat. As soon as I saw that I arrested both of them and took the goods from the thief. The prisoners were convicted and sent each to the penitentiary for three months, and also fined $25.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—JULY 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Albert Baldwin *vs.* Stokes and Stokes; see opinion. James Le Roy de Dormant de St. Paul *vs.* John Sullivan; see opinion. Peter B. Ross *vs.* Dorephus G. Simmons; default opened on payment of costs of the term, $10 costs of the motion within three days. Hunting Sherrill *vs.* Walter Schultz; motion granted. In the matter of Andrew Walker; order granted. Margaret A. Frear *vs.* Catharine A. Callahan; order settled. Le Bamberger *vs.* Wm. Rathmon; see order. Charles Sheridan *vs.* Strong; see opinion. James E. Stevenson *vs.* Henry Germer; see opinion.

Court Notice.

COMMON PLEAS.

At a General Term of this court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1865, it was ordered that an additional term for the hearing of equity cases be held on the third Monday of September, 1865. Notes of issue may be filed on or before the 11th of September next.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1865

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	107	100 Erie Railway	82
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅜	200 do	81⅞
20,000 do	106⅛	100 do	81⅝
50,000 do	106⅛	2000 do.....2d call	82¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	114⅛	100 do	82
12,700 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104⅜	200 Erie R. Pref	85
200,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105	100 Hudson Riv. R.	109⅜
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue	104⅞	100 do	109½
1,500 U. S. 6s, 10-40s...C.	97½	500 do.....2d call	109½
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	99⅞	200 Reading R.	88⅛
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series	99⅞	1000 do.....2d call	88⅛
36,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅜	100 Chic., Bur. & Q.	110
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	74	150 Mich. Cen. R.	108
10,000 Ohio & M. Certif.	25	100 do.....s30	108
5,000 Erie 4th M.	93⅛	100 do	108
4,000 do	93	200 do.....2d call	108
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	113	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	63¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	75	200 do	64
1,500 Chic. & A. Inc. Rs.	85	100 do	64
3,600 At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Division	97	100 do	64
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	97	300 do.....2d call	134
100 Fourth Nat. Bank	98½	250 Cleve. & Pitts	70¾
20 Cen. National B'k	102	500 do	70¾
600 Cum. Coal Pr.	42	200 do.....s10	70¾
100 do.....s10	42	200 do.....2d call	70¾
100 Canton Co.	38¾	500 Chic. & N. W.	27
200 do	38⅞	150 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	58¼
200 do	39	300 do	58¾
300 do.....2d call	38¾	500 do	59
20 Del. & H. C. Co.	145	200 do.....2d call	59¼
50 Quick. Min. Co.	55½	1000 do	59¾
100 do	55¾	100 Cleve. & Tol.	104
500 do	56	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	103¾
500 Mariposa M. Co.	14	1000 do.....2d call	104
100 At. Mail S. Co.	155	200 do.....2d call	105
400 do	155½	200 do	104¾
200 do.....s30	154½	1000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96¼
100 Cary Improve't	24	200 do.....2d call	96⅞
200 Bruns. Land Co.	8¾	200 Chi. & Alt. R.	96
16 Metropolitan Gas.	113	50 do	96½
600 N. Y. Central	95⅞	100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	37
100 do.....s5	95⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New issue	104⅜	500 Reading R.	89¼
10,000 do	104⅝	500 do.....s15	89
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97¾	100 do	89¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s	73⅝	1220 do	89¼
20,000 Mo. State 6s.....s60	70	100 Ill. Central R.	133⅛
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅛	200 do	133¾
100 Canton Co.	39	100 do	134
100 do	38⅞	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	64
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	42	800 do	63¾
300 Quick. Min. Co.	58⅜	200 do	63¾
120 do	59	200 do.....s30	63¾
350 do	59¼	2500 Cleve. & Pitts.	70¾
500 Mariposa M. Co.	14	3500 do	70¾
1300 N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	27¾
100 Erie Railway	81⅞	500 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	60¼
400 do.....s30	81	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	104
500 do	82	300 do	103
200 Erie R. Pref.	86	500 Chic. & R. I.	104
300 Hud. R. R.	110	100 do.....b30	104⅛
200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	96½	200 Chic. & R. I.	105
100 do.....s3	96⅝	100 do.....b30	105
200 do.....s3	96⅞	200 do.....s30	105⅛
300 do	96⅞	100 do.....s30	105⅛
1200 Erie Railway	82⅜	900 Chi. & N. W.	27¼
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7½ o'clock, EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

In accordance with the finding and sentence of the Military Commission, which have been approved by President JOHNSON, DAVID E. HEROLD, LEWIS PAYNE, Mrs. MARY E. SURRATT and GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, convicted of having conspired against the life of the late President LINCOLN, are to be hung to-day by the proper military authorities. The death warrants were yesterday read to the prisoners. Mrs. SURRATT was much affected, and pleaded for a few days' respite in which to prepare for death.

Of the other conspirators, Dr. MUDD, SAMUEL ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN, are to be imprisoned for life, and SPANGLER is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany.

The illustrious Admiral DUPONT, United States Navy, whose unexpected death is so deeply mourned by the government and the country, bequeathed in his will the sum of $175,000 to the great asylum for the education and relief of the orphan children of the sailors and soldiers of the republic, soon to be organized at Washington by an act of Congress. That is the amount of Admiral DUPONT'S prize-money during his brilliant services on the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He died possessed of a handsome fortune of his own.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that Hon. PIERRE SOULE has opened a law office in the City of Mexico. It says: "Not content under the sway of either of the belligerents in the late war, he, something like a year ago, found his way to that country, and made an asylum for his family on a plantation near Puebla. Ever active, however, he soon moved up to the capital, where, we doubt not, he will soon make himself prominent in some of the great semi-legal, semi-political questions which agitate that ever distracted country."

The Washington *Republican* of Monday says: "Secretary STANTON has not been to the War Department to-day, and is too seriously indisposed to leave his room. Assistant Secretary DANA, who closed up his official duties with the department on Friday afternoon last, and prepared to leave the city on Saturday morning, was requested by Mr. STANTON to remain until Wednesday, when he will leave for New-York, if the Secretary is able to resume his duties. Mr. DANA is to-day acting Secretary of War."

A young man named DROLET, son of a farmer at St. Damase, near St. Hyacinthe, Canada, has, in a fit of insanity, killed his mother, bb inflicting upon her three blows with an axe. For some time previous he had been in a state of great religious excitement. He had just performed a *neuvaine*, or nine days' act of devotion in the church, and two days before the murder, had received the holy sacrament. Previous to the insane deed, he was known to be inoffensive and of a mild disposition.

The bills consequent upon the death of Mr. LINCOLN, including those for decorating public buildings and those for the funeral, have all been delivered to Secretary HARLAN. Their aggregate is but a trifle over twenty-five thousand dollars, while the expense of President HARRISON'S funeral, when the display of mourning was much less general and the ceremonies much less imposing, was thirty thousand dollars.

The Boston *Herald* has a telegram from Portsmouth, N. H., saying: "A horrible murder took place in Farmington, this State, yesterday, the circumstances of which are as follows: CHARLES PINKHAM and his father, THOMAS PINKHAM, went to the field to work at haying, and, as I learn, took liquor with them. Some altercation ensued between them, when the son cut off his father's head with a scythe."

The German Connecticut *Staat's Zeitung* has, at the close of an editorial about the Fourth of July, the following words, literally translated: "Celebrate the Fourth of July, and remember thereby GEORGE WASHINGTON, because he was a conqueror, but remember also another great statesman riveted in chains, cast in a dungeon, and this is JEFF. DAVIS, the martyr of State Rights."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* announces the arrival of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. It says: "Like all the Generals of the Confederate Army, he recognizes the march of events, and is only ambitious now to retire, as before the war, and fulfill the duties of an American citizen."

The United States Telegraph Company has determined to construct a new line of telegraph, connecting Washington and the Southern cities. Mr. J. R. DOWELL has been appointed Superintendent of this line, and is energetically pushing forward the preparations for its construction.

JOHN HAGGERTY and JOHN HOORTH, employed in the powder-mills at Hazardville, Conn., were instantly killed on Wednesday by the blowing up of a small corning mill in which they were at work. Two tons of powder exploded.

The New-Orleans *Times* mentions a rumor that Gen. BANKS had received the appointment as Provisional Governor of Louisiana. It does not say how it got the news.

Major-Gen. BARTLETT'S division is to be immediately mustered out of service, and the respective regiments will be ordered to the rendezvous of their respective States.

The government has advertised another sale of vessels on the 20th inst. Among the number is included the famous steel-plated blockade-runner *Banshee*.

Chief-Justice CHASE delivered a brief address of welcome to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers at Cleveland, on Saturday last.

Ex-Gov. VANCE has been released from the Old Capitol Prison on parole, and is to return to North Carolina.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, a well-known citizen and eminent lawyer of Louisville, Ky., died on the 4th inst.

The Government of Spain has revoked its recognition of rebel belligerent rights.

About 125 pardons have been granted by the President this week, chiefly to North Carolinians.

The National Loan subscriptions yesterday reached over three millions of dollars.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has been "adopted" as a citizen of Tennessee by the State Legislature.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The resolution directing the publication of 25,000 copies of the report of the President's obsequies was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising. The ordinance granting to the Mayor and First Directress of the Child's Hospital the use of the building corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue was rescinded, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

The Ninety-first New-York and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments arrived yesterday and departed, the first going to Albany, while the latter proceeded by the Fall River Line for Readville. A formal reception was accorded by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, yesterday, at the Seventh Regiment Arsenal. The flag presented by the Society three years ago was returned in due form.

The Chamber of Commerce held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, at their rooms, No. 63 William-street. A large number of new members were proposed and elected. An interesting letter from the President of the Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez was read, and much interesting business transacted.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of MORTIMORE MAGUIRE, who died at the New-York Hospital, on Monday, from wounds inflicted by an unknown ruffian in East Houston-street.

MARY E. GILLESPIE, a child of five years, who was mortally burned on the Fourth, her clothing having taken fire from an India cracker, died at her parents' abode, No. 135 East Twenty-second-street, yesterday.

Mr. CUDLIP COOK, of No. 142 East Fifty-third-street, was accidentally drowned, on Wednesday evening, while bathing in the East River off Fifty-fourth-street.

By a report of the Registrar of Records and Statistics it appears that the number of deaths in this city from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1865, was 684 less than in the corresponding period of 1864.

The firemen engaged in two severe fights, last evening, at fires in the Third Ward. The riots were quelled by the police.

Of the final issue of the 7-30 National Loan, the current week's sales promise to exceed $20,000,000—the daily average thus far being up to the handsome sum of $4,031,300. The orders from the leading Sub-Agents in this city are swelling the daily subscriptions materially. Messrs. FISK & HATCH ordered yesterday notes to the amount of $1,014,100, making the aggregate of the last two days' subscriptions of this firm, exclusively, $2,596,600. The First National Bank took yesterday notes to the amount of $350,000. The series, third and last, of the loan was marketed up to the 1st inst. at the weekly average rate of $12,068,821, as follows: Week ending with May 20, $12,106,700; May 27, $9,733,600; June 3, $6,681,600; June 10, $12,803,600; June 17, $11,925,000; June 24, $15,922,700; July 1, $15,309,150—making the total sales of this series, in the seven complete weeks which have elapsed since it was first formally opened to popular subscription, (May 15,) $84,481,750, which, with the sales thus far in the current week, ($12,243,900,) leaves only about $133,000,000 worth of the final issue of the notes yet to be disposed of.

Government gold-bearing bonds were in active demand and quite buoyant in price yesterday. The principal inquiry was for the old issue of the Five-twenties and the 6 ₰ cents. of 1881, which were purchased liberally, mainly on foreign account. Recent letters from Frankfort and London make mention of the remarkable revival in the investment demand for our national bonds abroad, intimating that henceforward a steady increase of orders for the bonds from this source may be confidently looked for. By the *Edinburgh* at this port yesterday, with European mail, dates to June 22, their news are materially strengthened. The money writer of the London *Morning Post*, June 21, says: "American stocks now almost totally absorb the attention of speculators, both in and out of the Stock Exchange, and the quotations are principally regulated by the orders from Germany and Holland."

There was increased buoyancy on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a decided speculative spirit on the Street. Gold 139@139¼. Money easy. Exchange on London 108¼@109¼ for Gold.

Produce and merchandise were in more request yesterday, especially flour, wheat, corn, pork, cotton, coffee and sugars, which were quoted firmer. The freight market was quiet.

The President and Negro Suffrage.

Some of our cotemporaries, both Republican and Democratic, assume that President JOHNSON is opposed to extending the right of voting to negroes. Upon this assumption he is sharply assailed by the former, and as loudly praised (which is much more damaging) by the latter. It seems to us that both are somewhat hasty in forming their opinions.

We are not aware that President JOHNSON has been called on to express any opinion on the subject of negro suffrage. Indeed, it seems to us that he regards it as one entirely outside of his jurisdiction. He does not think he has the right to require of the Southern States the admission of negroes to the ballot-box, as a condition of belonging to the Union, and he declines, therefore, to make any such condition. But he also declines to make any other condition which involves the extension of the suffrage to any white persons who were excluded from voting in those States before the rebellion. It is not fair to infer from this action, therefore, that he is opposed to negro suffrage.

In President JOHNSON'S opinion, as indicated by his official acts, the Federal Government has no right to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the several States. He regards that as a matter belonging to the States themselves; and if they are members of the Union, (as he believes them to be,) they must be allowed to exercise the rights that belong to them. Very many persons assume that, inasmuch as the doctrine of State *Sovereignty*, as against the Federal Government, has been exploded by the war. The doctrine of State *Rights* has been abrogated also. This is a great mistake. The war has not consolidated the National Government in any such way as to blot out the States, or impair, in any degree, those rights and powers which belong to each State under the constitution. There are very many subjects over which State jurisdiction is perfect and complete; and it is just as important as it ever was, that over those subjects that jurisdiction should be maintained. It is only where State authority comes in conflict with national authority, upon subjects committed to the latter by the constitution, that the former must give way.

Hitherto the authority of the State over the subject of suffrage has been undisputed. The national authority has never claimed a right to change or set aside or overrule State laws upon this subject. Thousands of voters in the rebel States have disqualified themselves from voting by taking part in the rebellion—and they can only be restored to the exercise of that right by trial and acquittal or by pardon at the hands of the President. But in no other way has the President acquired any right to interfere with the question of suffrage in the several States.

This does not indicate that he is opposed to allowing negroes to vote—but only that he cannot force the Southern States to permit them to vote. We have very little doubt that upon this subject he entertains the same opinion as the great body of judicious and reflecting persons throughout the country, viz., that distinctions in political rights and franchises should no longer be based on distinctions of color, but that in every State negroes should be allowed to vote upon the same conditions and under the same circumstances as whites.

We recommend the special advocates of negro suffrage to give their efforts this direction. Let them secure for the colored population of *their own* States the right to vote on the same terms as others. In the State of New-York, for example, a property qualification is required of colored persons, which is not required of any other class. There is no reason why this should be maintained. It is for the people of the State to remove it. Instead of demanding the suffrage for the negroes of the Southern States, they may with much greater wisdom and propriety first secure it for the negroes of their own.

The Curse of Slavery on the Soil and the People of Virginia.

In its convention in 1830, in spite of the clearest proof of the ruinous effects of slavery, Virginia resolved to hold on to the curse. Hon. JAMES MCDOWELL, a scion of the old stock of Virginia statesmen, pictured the Commonwealth in that body thus:

"Look at Virginia, in reference to her every day practical habit and appearance, is she not anything but prosperous? Do we not in this respect contemplate her justly when we regard her *meagre, haggard and enfeebled, with decrepitude stealing upon her limbs, given over to leanness and impotency, and as wasting away under the improvidence and the inactivity* which eternally accompany the fatal institution that she cherishes, and cherishes, too, as a mother who will hazard her own life rather than part even with the monstrous offspring that afflicts her."

In that same debate, the same CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, who has been recently pardoned by the President for treason, used these spirited words:

"Shall society suffer that the slaveholder may continue to gather his crop of human flesh? What is his mere pecuniary claim compared with the great interests of this common weal? Must the country languish, droop, die, that the slaveholder may flourish? Shall all interests be subservient to one—all rights be subordinate to those of the slaveholder? Has not the mechanic, have not the middle classes their rights—rights incompatible with the interests of slavery?"

All such appeals were unavailing. The slaveholding classes continued their rule, and Virginia continued to degenerate. But matters became so intolerable in twenty years that another convention was held. The constitution of 1851 did not touch slavery, but in all other respects it was shaped by a thoroughly democratic spirit. In all of its other prominent features, it was the very reverse of the aristocratic constitution of 1830. It made a peremptory requisition upon the Legislature to establish an efficient system of public instruction. There were at that time sixty thousand adults who were unable to read and write; and this immense mass of ignorance was a prodigious incubus upon the energies of the State. But yet firmer ground for hope was given by the establishment, for the first time, of the sovereignty of the people, by the abolition of property qualifications, and all other electoral restrictions, and by the just apportionment of representation. The lethargy of the State had been greatly owing to the fact that her legislation had always been mainly under the control of a particular class—a class who were directly interested in the perpetuation of old abuses, and whose whole policy was blind, motionless conservatism. It was believed that the popular element would have full expression and free operation, and would impart new life and vigor to the whole administration of the State government; that practical measure would take the place of barren abstractions, that progress would supersede routine, that impulsive ambition for the future would succeed recumbent pride. But no such result followed. In HENRY A. WISE'S great canvass for the Governorship four years afterward, he described Virginia, in one of his speeches, in this style:

"Commerce has long ago spread her sails and sailed away from you. You have not as yet dug more than coal enough to warm yourselves at your own hearths; you have sent no tilt hammer of Vulcan to strike blows worthy of gods in your own iron foundries; you have not yet spun more than coarse cotton enough in the way of manufacture to clothe your own slaves, for he had no commerce, no mining, no manufactures. You have relied only on the single power of agriculture—and such agriculture! Your inattention to your only source of wealth has scared the very bosom of mother earth. Instead of having to feed cattle on a thousand hills, you have had to chase the stump-tailed steer through the sedge patches to procure tough beef-steak."

Thus she continued up to the time of the rebellion—gaining her main subsistence by breeding slaves to be sold in the Cotton States, and venting her high-born spirit in such acts as the banishment of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD from the State for serving as a delegate in the Fremont convention, the persecution of the little Northern colonies planted in the edge of the State by ELI THAYER, the mustering into array of thousands of armed men to do up the hanging of poor JOHN BROWN, who, with his seventeen comrades, had frightened the State nearly to distraction.

In the audacious, straight-forward struggle of South Carolina to get from the Union, there was something almost respectable in comparison with the abjectness with which Virginia suffered herself to be pulled and dragged into the Confederacy. Her convention—elected in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, which required that no secession ordinance should take effect without ratification by the people—in secret session, in a fever of excitement stirred up by monstrous telegraphic lying from Washington, framed the ordinance of secession, to take effect at once, *subject to be abrogated by the people in a vote to be taken five weeks afterward.* The popular will was consulted only after the deed, and after the fortunes of the State were linked irrevocably with the JEFF. DAVIS *regimé*—the convention on the spot by formal agreement transferring the command of the whole military power of the State to "the President of the Confederate States." Large military forces from the Gulf States immediately began to pour in upon the Virginia capital to unite with the Virginian troops in the formation of a grand army. The appeal to the people after the consummation of the act was a flagrant mockery; doubly so when that appeal was accompanied by the military intimidation of the very usurper whose rule the people were asked to accept.

Thus choused out of her position in the Union by a swindling crew of traitors, and sold in spite of herself to be a mere appendage to the Cotton Confederacy, Virginia went into the rebellion and drew upon herself innumerable calamity. She has suffered uncomfortably more from it than any other State. It might be supposed that her terrible experience would have opened her eyes to her old follies, cured her of her insane pride, and prepared her to accept the practical methods of securing prosperity which have been verified by all American history. But judging from her present conduct, she remains as indocile and perverse as ever.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.—In a populous district of Central Illinois, before the war broke out, potatoes were to be had for 12½ cents a bushel, chickens 10 cents apiece, eggs 5 cents a dozen, butter 6 cents, beef from 4 to 6 cents, mutton from 4 to 5 cents. Potatoes are now sold in the same district at $1 50 per bushel, chickens at 40 cents apiece, eggs 25 cents a dozen, butter 40 cents, beef 20 to 25 cents, and mutton 15 to 20 cents. Some allowance, doubtless, has to be made in this comparison for the growth of the marketing town, and the consequent increase in the number of consumers at the market. But when allowance is made for such increase, the fact that the price of potatoes is to-day twelve-fold what it was five years ago, in a fine agricultural district, is not a healthy sign. The great fear with reflecting people is, that war prices may become chronic with us. There can be no reason for this as applies to articles of home growth and home production. We are paying now in New-York from 25 to 30 per cent. more than the London consumer for scores of housekeeping articles that are grown at our doors, while they are imported into London from the continent. The people will only submit to this for a time.

The Verdict Against the Assassins.

The justice of the verdict in the case of the conspirators of the 14th of April is such as to command the approval of the whole country, and what is of high importance in this instance—of history. Of the eight culprits, who were under trial before the Military Commission, four (HEROLD, ATZEROTH, PAYNE and Mrs. SURRATT) are condemned to death, the sentence to be carried into execution this day under military authority; and of the remaining four, three (O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD and MUDD,) are condemned to hard labor for life in the penitentiary, while SPANGLER is to be confined for six years. There will doubtless be some who, at first view, will consider the sentence, upon the four persons last-named, altogether too lenient. Their complicity in the great crime of the age was proven beyond all question, and the sentiment of inexorable justice would seem to demand the highest penalty upon every one who had any share in it. But the simple fact that the verdict as a whole, and in each of its parts, was pronounced by a board of high military officers, who patiently gathered and collated all the facts, weighed all the evidence, and listened to all the arguments of counsel on both sides,—who had ample time for deliberation, and who appreciated their great responsibility; and the additional fact that the finding of the commission has been approved in all its parts by the President, will modify any such opinion that might hastly be formed, and will tend to convince every one that substantial justice has been the result of the trial, even though it has been tempered with mercy.

There was a fear entered, or at least expressed, in some quarters, when the trial by Military Commission was first ordered, that the temper and action of the court might be hasty, unjudicial and offensively arbitrary; that the accused would have little or no opportunity, the law little or no power, and that the capital conviction of all concerned would be sought for and obtained at all hazards. But the daily publication of the daily proceedings of the court, has given the public a perfect opportunity of judging on these points. The defence had counsel of equal prominence and eminence with that of the prosecution; the witnesses in behalf of the accused were heard in equal patience with those in behalf of the government, for every item of testimony on any point, there was opportunity given for rebutting testimony; and every plea in palliation, preposterous though most of them were, was listened to and considered. In all their detail, and at vast length, all these things were promptly spread before the country and the world, and are now matter of permanent public record. We believe there are few, if any, intelligent and unprejudiced minds—whatever may be their abstract opinion of the tribunal itself—who have given study to the developments of the trial, but have arrived at essentially the same convictions as to the guilt of the accused as have been pronounced by the commission. The trial is an exceptional one in our history—exceptional as well in its mode and forms as in the crime of which it took cognizance—but it is justified at least in the great fact that it has reached the true end of all law, substantial justice.

The Exclusive Policy of Virginia in Regard to Emigration.

In North Carolina some of the best men of the State are engaged in maturing plans to facilitate and encourage immigration from the North. A land agency, for that purpose, has already been established in Raleigh. Our Charleston correspondent has informed us that a similar movement is on foot in South Carolina. But in Virginia, on the other hand, the land-owners are combining to keep out Northern immigration, by agreements to make no sales to men from the North. This spirit not only exists among the old Secessionists, but seems to infect a portion at least of the so-called loyal people of the State. Gov. PEIRPOINT'S legislature refused to incorporate a company which had been formed to buy and sell unemployed land, for the furtherance of immigration from the North, although the Governor himself had recommended the measure in strong terms. The broad ground was taken in the debate that it was not desirable that Yankees should settle in the Old Dominion.

This indicates an extraordinary state of feeling. There is hardly a country in the civilized world which would not welcome a fresh-blooded, enterprising, industrial colony, come from what quarter of the globe it might. It would see in such a body of thrifty immigrants but an additional agent in augmenting its wealth, and making it more powerful among the nations. Especially ought this to be true of this New World, where population is the supreme need—where the resources of nature are so immensely out of proportion to the workers that should develop them. South America and North America, at large, are stretching forth their hands to the world for the very thing which Virginia is repelling with wrath. She resists incoming industry as a hostile invasion.

There is not a shadow of doubt that a thousand Northern farmers, once firmly settled upon land of their own in one of the worn-out counties of Eastern Virginia, which is now worth three to four dollars an acre, would augment its value twenty fold in five years. Such a result would occur just as surely as the laws of nature should hold their regular course. And whence once secured, its effect would expand irresistibly. It is the inherent law of all free, self-directing enterprise to assimilate all its surroundings to itself, or compel them to yield before it.

If Virginia were to-morrow to be cleared of every inhabitant, white, black and mixed, and brought back to its primitive condition, it would in fifteen years be a richer State than it now is, after a settlement of two hundred and fifty. Fifteen years ago Minnesota and Kansas were uncultivated, and in the possession of Indian tribes. Now the average value of farms in those States is greater than the average value of farms and plantations in Virginia. The same motives that impelled immigration into those two States, as all the other Western States, would have sent it into Virginia had the soil been equally unoccupied and the way equally open.

FIREMEN'S FIGHTS MUST BE STOPPED.—Our reporters give an account of another incipient riot got up by firemen and runners last evening. For a time the brawl went on with great violence, and the rival factions or companies enjoyed the pleasure of trying to kill each other without let or hindrance, because—and here is the fact of main importance—"the Chief Engineer and his assistants had completely lost control of the men," and their efforts to stop the disgraceful row were simply laughed at. In a short time, however, a squad of policemen came down the street at double-quick, and the fighting firemen left, at a little more than double-quick.

These fights are becoming quite too common, and the new commissioners must see to it that they are ended. The Paid Fire Department is a fixed fact; all honest firemen acquiesce in the decision of the Court of Appeals; the Chief and Assistant Engineers willingly serve until other officers shall be ready to take their places. But there are a great many bad men in and around the department, who are determined to bring odium upon the new system at any cost. Hence these fights. But *they must be stopped*, and that forthwith. The remembrance of July, 1863, is too fresh to permit such playing with fire; the same men who led the mob then are now fomenting trouble, and if they are not checked by the strong hand, we shall be in hourly danger of scenes even worse than those of the great riot. It is useless to appeal to their sense of manhood and honor; they have neither; nothing but the resolute infliction of punishment upon those whose guilt is clear will reach their consciences. It is well that we have a police force upon which the people can rely for protection, and we urge upon the Superintendent the duty of watching closely the malcontents of the old Fire Department and the villains who are urging them to mischief, and especially of putting down on the instant anything like a fight between companies or their runners.

LORD BROUGHAM'S AMERICAN PHASES.—This eccentric gentleman appears to be very much annoyed at being charged with sympathy with slave-holders. He writes thus to a London paper, (received last night:)

"The *conduct of the United States Government had been perfect upon the subject of slavery*, and he was astonished at the utterly groundless reports which injudicious friends of the Northern party had propagated of him, as if he had taken the part of the slave-traders and slave-mongers in the South. Nothing could be more utterly false than such a story, and he took this opportunity of giving it a peremptory contradiction."

It really matters very little which side was favored by Lord BROUGHAM; but, as he has repeatedly placed himself on record, it may be well to repeat one or two of his oracular utterances in regard to the character of the war. In his speech before the Social Science Congress, October, 1863, he said:

"On one side (in the American war) is the wicked allegation of property in human beings; on the other, *the hollow pretext of making war to free America of slavery. Follow we may well call it, for those who proclaimed emancipation confess that it was a measure of hostility to the whites, and designed to stir up slave insurrection*, from which the much-enduring nature of the unhappy negro saved the country. My esteemed friend, the prelate who exalts by his eloquence and his virtues the name of WILBERFORCE, which he inherits, declared that the authors of the measure cared as little for the black's freedom as for the white's; and now they call *for extermination of one race to liberate the other.*"

Nearly a year later his Lordship returned to the attack as follows:

"Some good men have been deceived by the notion that slavery is the cause of the war, duped by the pretext that the North fights to free the slave, whereas their emancipation edict was a mere belligerent measure, an afterthought, they, as Bishop WILBERFORCE said, caring no more for the freedom of the black than they do for that of the white. But it has been reserved for the latter act of the tragedy to see that government, when destitute of other troops, *drive herds of the unhappy negroes to slaughter with no more remorse than sportsmen feel in chasing a preserve.*"

If Lord BROUGHAM really wants to appear consistent in his old age he should employ some one to jog his memory now and then.

MAXIMILIAN ON EDUCATION.—MAXIMILIAN, it will be seen by our Havana letter, has given new cause of offence to the retrrogade party in Mexico by his communication to the Minister of Public Instruction on the subject of popular education. The Emperor takes the radical ground that education must not only be open to all, but that, with respect to elementary education, *it must be free of charge while attendance is made compulsory.* As to religious education, he leaves that entirely with the priests, considering that "the less the State meddles in religious matters, the more faithful it is to its mission." This, it must be confessed, is advanced ground for an Austrian Prince to occupy. And looking to the positive disregard of the ecclesiastical party which is shown in the issue of this State paper alone, we can hardly wonder that the Prince's agent at Rome has left the Vatican under the severe displeasure of the Pope. Stranger things have happened than that the Liberalists of Mexico should seek for a constitutional government under MAXIMILIAN. Much depends upon his power to withstand the influence of the hierarchy.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL.—Mr. JOHN STUART MILL is the Liberal candidate for the representation of Westminster in the British House of Commons. He is stoutly opposed by the Tories, and supported very indifferently by friends of the Palmerston ministry. The pharisaical brawlers of the London *Record* and London *Morning Advertiser* have now taken up the cry against him on account of his alleged Atheism. To this Mr. MILL replies in a published letter received by the *China's* mail last night. On the general subject of catechising a candidate as to his religious opinions, Mr. MILL says—and his words are worth quoting:

"I should never, for my own part, think of taking any notice of a charge of irreligion brought by the *Record* and the *Morning Advertiser*. They are ready to bring such a charge against the most pious man in England if he does not agree in their narrow-minded and thoroughly unchristian notions of religion. And my attending a meeting just at present would scarcely promote the purpose for which you suggest it, since I should positively and deliberately refuse to allow myself to be interrogated on any subject whatever of purely religious opinion. I do this on principle. I conceive that no one has any right to question another on his religious opinions; that the tree ought to be judged, and only can be judged, by its fruits; and I hold myself bound, not for my own sake, for it is my practice to speak my opinions very plainly, but for the sake of future candidates, not to do anything that may facilitate raising a religious cry against a person who may be unassailable as a politician, on evidence extorted from his own mouth."

The tories and the sectarian fanatics, by forming a union on this false cry, will probably prevent Mr. MILL'S election. The loss will be Westminster's; not his.

Southern Destitution.

In our issue of the 27th ult. we called attention to the destitution of the people of Northern Georgia, as officially represented in military dispatches. We now learn that the Union Commission, in response to a special application forwarded by Major-Gens. WILSON and THOMAS, have sent thither a special agent to procure further and fuller information, and with authority to draw on them for supplies if necessary.

"THE NATION."—A weekly journal bearing this title, and which has been advertised for some time in the columns of the TIMES, made its first appearance yesterday. It is a handsome quarto sheet of 32 pages, printed on the very best paper, in a clear bold type, and contains, besides a summary of notable events, twenty-six essays of different merit on a variety of political, literary and art subjects. It is published at No. 130 Nassau-street, by Mr. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, and Thursday is its publication day.

The political complexion of the *Nation* is not at all doubtful. Full seven pages of the number before us are devoted to a discussion of the question of negro enfranchisement—included in which is the speech of Mr. R. H. DANA, recently delivered in Boston. The policy of the President is denounced by insinuation rather than by direct attack. And in its general political tone it seems to have caught the cue of the *New-Nation*, established in Gen. FREMONT'S interest during the late Presidential campaign. Than that journal however, the present seems to have more vigor and earnestness, and in some points considerably more originality. We do not know, for instance, that any journal daily, or weekly, has anticipated the *Nation* in its opinion, that the policy of reconstruction should not have been applied to the seceded States at all until the two races at the South had been first subjected to a thorough phrenological and ethnological examination—so as to get at a fair mensuration of their mental and moral "capacity." The editor's words are these:

"Would it not have been more seemly, as well as wiser, to have waited till society could accustom itself to its new basis of free labor and equality, till the penalties of rebellion had been determined upon and applied, till accurate *statistics could be procured of the material, intellectual, and moral capacity of the South, including both races*, and until, in fact, those charged with the work of reconstruction had some better light to guide them than the theories concocted in Washington?"

There would have been work here for a considerable number of studious young men from the North for the next century or two; and by the end of that time the question of reconstruction, we take it, would probably have solved itself. That would have been a very gradual way of rehabilitating the Union.

The articles in the *Nation* on social and literary subjects, are not without interest. It is rather alarming, however, for journalists to be told, as they are by a writer on "Club Life," that the members of the Clubs in New-York can recite VIRGIL by the yard, that "*their erudition flashes out when you least expect it*," and that the club-room is *the only place* where "newspapers are brought to their just level." We should think so. "Level," quotha! Why, we ought to think it a special honor to find common newspapers read at all in a circle where a "crack billiard-player" may be found, at any hour of the day, "*annotating Virgil*," along with any number of "lions of the turf, *who are authority on Mediæval Latin.*" Probably these are some of the erudite gentlemen the editor proposes to send down South to measure the physical and mental qualities of the two races.

The *Nation* contains some excellent and timely reflections on the subjects of *Critics and Criticism*, which may be safely recommended to those who have ambition leading in that direction. The book-reviews in the number before us are not without merit, either as to their temper, their style, or the judgment they display.

The publisher can doubtless give good financial reasons for crowding into the very centre of his sheet a variety of handbill advertisements. He can give no reasons, however, which do not invite emphatic condemnation on grounds of taste. A journal which appears under the auspices of a host of patrons—reverend, right reverend, philanthropical and scientific—which is a familiar, apparently, at the Clubs, "where newspapers find their just level," and billiard-players divert the time "by annotating Virgil," must be correct in matters of taste, whatever else it fails in.

THE EXORBITANT PRICE OF MILK.—We alluded the other day to the price of milk, and the meeting of milkmen in July last year to fix that price. The reasons then adduced were fair, and so acknowledged to be by the public. Not only was gold at 250, but there had been a terrible drouth, burning up everything green on the face of the earth. Now, however, all the causes for high prices have disappeared, and it is quite time that the price be reduced to the old rate, six cents a quart. The price paid to farmers by even first-class dealers, is, we understand, five cents per quart for the *pure* article. There is hardly any of this sold by retail pure, but on the contrary from 20 to 40 per cent. of water and salt is added according to the conscience of the dealer. Of course there are ways of detecting the adulteration, no less than there are methods of forcing down the price. We would counsel the milk trade to lose no time in the matter, since we are daily urged to print letters advocating total abstinence. We do not to-day say to our readers go without milk; but such advice must follow a further continuance of the present price.

As with milk, so with butter. The price of butter is now nearly twice as high as it should be, and the merchants are advised to look ahead. In saying this, we do but record a growing indisposition to pay war prices in a time of peace and unusual plenty, and only conceive it our duty to benefit the greatest number of our readers, who have borne much privation, while certain others of them have grown rich.

From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKILL, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d of June, arrived this afternoon.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. 12mo. Vols. 1 and 2. New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.

It is now about ten years since the first installment of this work appeared in England. It was entirely unheralded by fame of any kind, without even a preface or introduction to explain the plan of the author. By its own merits the book made its way, and succeeding volumes only deepened the general conviction that an acute and powerful mind, rich in the acquired learning of the subject, was engaged in the investigation of a path, already beaten by the tracks of many inquirers, but still open to fresh and startling developments from the critical acumen of the nineteenth century. The principal characteristics of Mr. FROUDE's history are the independence of his views and the accuracy of his narrative of facts. His researches are confined, on principle, to the original authorities now for the first time, in many cases, rendered accessible through the increasing liberality that no longer condemns to dust and worms the records and archives that contain the true history of the past. The space of time included in these volumes is brief in duration, extending from 1528, the year when the divorce of HENRY VIII. from his wife CATHARINE was broached, to 1536, when the execution of ANNA BOLEYN concluded what may be called the first act of the Reformation; that great drama, the turning point of mediæval and modern history, involving interests that still shake the solid foundations of the social world. Mr. FROUDE's reading of the character of HENRY VIII. is a new one, and startling from this very originality. It is, however, so fortified in every step, by contemporary documents and authentic testimony, that an ordinary reader is forced to acquiesce in many of his conclusions; and it is an undoubted fact that the rehabilitation of "Bluff King Hal" has made rapid progress since his cause was undertaken by an advocate of Mr. FROUDE's ability. A glowing and hearty sympathy with the nascent spirit of Protestantism and its martyrs, lends a charm to these volumes. The story of these "first Paladins of the Reformation" has never before been told in such weighty words. The connection of English history with the transactions of the continental kingdoms, is another point brought out with great freshness and originality in this history. The condition of the people, the effect of monastic establishments, and their bearing on society, and many other subjects overlooked by prior historians, can only be studied in Mr. FROUDE's book. Two more volumes (to be issued this Fall) will complete the reign of HENRY VIII.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION UPON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW-YORK. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

No volume of intenser interest has ever seen the light in this city than this record of the state of things now existing among us. The issues of life and death are involved most imminently in the practices and conditions that are proved by its undoubted testimony to remain year after year neglected and unremedied. Its revelations are disgraceful to a community abounding in legitimate sources of pride, if they were not all poisoned and overcast by the willful carelessness that allows such evils as those disclosed in the report to continue in our midst. Overcrowding and its injurious consequences is found in most large cities where population presses to the great centres of employment; but it is the bad eminence of New-York that those hideous festering nuisances—"tenement-houses"—were here only deliberately planned and constructed and originated by capitalists still among us, in their avarice of greed, on the express principle of meting out to the wretched occupants the smallest possible portion of air and light that is compatible with human existence. This is a civic, if not a national sin, that millions spent in showy charities can never efface, while this crying evil itself is daily perpetuated and extended by the same unholy lust of Mammon that first gave it birth. The investigations of the Committee of Hygiene have been most thorough, and no one who meets with them can plead the excuse of ignorance; the illustrations are powerfully graphic. No American can see this volume abroad without a blush. Let us hope that publicity and discovery is the first step toward a cure.

MARY BRANDAGEE: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Edited by CUYLER PINE. 12mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

It will seem impossible for the most eager devourer of fiction to keep up with the issues of Mr. CARLETON's establishment. He bids fair in-peed, in mere quantity, to rival the once famous London "Minerva Press," whence emanated the famous romances that our grandmothers wept over. *Mary Brandagee* is a story of the *Jane Eyre* species. It is said (by the publisher) to possess unusual merit, and the public have hastened to indorse this opinion by the rapid absorption of three or four editions.

MR. CARLETON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS — ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS, third series, 12mo; LOOKING AROUND, a Novel by A. S. ROE, 12mo; WYLDER'S HAND, by J. SHERIDAN LEFANU, 12mo; HUGH WORTHINGTON, a Novel by Mrs. M. J. HOLMES, 12mo; FAIRY FINGER, by Mrs. ANNA CORA (Mowatt) RITCHIE, 12mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

The recent extraordinary demand for works of fiction is not one of the least singular features of the literary and social experiences coincident with our late war. It will be seen that Mr. CARLETON exerts himself strenuously to meet the popular call for romantic reading, and it is needless to add with remarkable success. We have not space to notice in detail the above batch of novelties, but may say that *Looking Around* is distinguished by the sound common sense, the knowledge of human nature, and the command of plain excellent English, that are found in all Mr. ROE's books. As a writer for young people he has no superior. *Fairy Fingers* has in its brilliant dialogue and well discriminated characters much of Mrs. MOWATT's personal grace, vivacity, dramatic talent and quickness of observation. The story opens in France and displays the authoress' intimate acquaintance with foreign mode of life. Mr. LEFANU is one of the most powerful of the rising young novelists of the day, as all who have read his *Uncle Silas* can testify. CHARLES LEVER rightly says that the man that wrote such a novel needs no recommendation from him, or any one else.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864. Large 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This meritorious and elaborate work, though but in (we believe) the fourth year of its issue, has already become so indispensable to intelligent readers of all descriptions, that the only wonder is, *how* we could have done so long without it. The advantage of possessing in a single volume, arranged for easy reference, a digest of the political, civil, military and social affairs of the year, lucidly narrated, and fortified with the most essential public documents, reports, &c., must be too obvious to every one to need eulogizing on. In addition to this, the *Annual Cyclopedia* contains an obituary of worthies deceased within the year, and condensed and trustworthy information relating to the state and progress of commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture and mechanical industry. Further practice has given the editors better command of these materials than they had at first. They have now produced a book creditable to all concerned. The English *Annual Register* has lately adopted some of the special features of the *Annual Cyclopedia*, but is yet far from equaling it in extent and reliability of information.

MESSRS. HARPERS' NEW NOVELS—MISS MACKENZIE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 8vo. ON GUARD. By ANNIE THOMAS. 8vo. A SON OF THE SOIL. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

It will be seen that the great publishing house of Franklin-square is mindful of the taste for light reading, combined with an indisposition for more serious studies, that is usually developed, when the thermometer reaches upward to the height where it has lately seemed stationary. Mr. TROLLOPE will certainly soon rival his mother in fertility, though *she* is credited with the authorship of over 140 volumes in the London Catalogue. *Miss Mackenzie* is an experiment in novel writing, the heroine being neither young nor handsome, yet the story is most interesting. We need say no more to pique the curiosity of readers. Miss ANNIE THOMAS has rapidly reached a surprising degree of popularity in England. *On Guard* abounds in the strong language and critical situations that are never found wanting in young ladies' novels. *A Son of the Soil* we are unable to report on, personally, but hear it well spoken of.

MR. LORING'S LATE BOOKS—THE GAYWORTHYS: A STORY OF THREADS AND THRUMS. By the authoress of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood." 12mo.—MIRANUCHI. 12mo.—HUNTED TO DEATH. 12mo. Boston: A. K. LORING.

Mr. LORING has been so successful in hitting the somewhat fastidious taste of Boston readers with his issues in fictitious literature, that his name has now become sufficient guarantee for the attractiveness of the books on which it appears. *The Gayworthys* is a novel of familiar life, by an authoress whose first attempt in literature was received with great favor. Her second venture meets with still higher praise. The book, with a hard name, *Miranuchi*, is the story of a pioneer preacher in the Valley of New-Brunswick, so-called, "The Famous Methodist Blacksmith," the memory of whose deeds still lives in those regions.

NAVAL DUTIES AND DISCIPLINE, with the Policy and Principles of Naval Organization. By F. A. ROE, Lieutenant U. S. Navy. 12mo. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

The principles investigated and sought to be established in this volume lie at the root of our maritime success as a nation, both in its naval and commercial relations. Each ship is a little state, and must be governed and regulated according to a peculiar code, that has been gradually elaborated out of the exigencies of the situation. Lieut. ROE goes the right way to work, and in describing the general duties and character of a man-of-war, its internal organization, the services of its officers, &c., has produced a picture not merely instructive but graphic and interesting, that will prove attractive both to landsmen and sailors. The book is ably written and displays much literary ability.

DICKENS' WORKS, HOUSEHOLD EDITION—AMERICAN NOTES, and PICTURES FROM ITALY. 2vols., 18mo. THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER. 1 vol., 18mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

The present issue of three volumes completes the entire set of the Household "Dickens" in forty-nine volumes. It has been often and truly said that the writer's own country has produced no edition that will for a moment compare with that published by Messrs. SHELDON in all that constitutes excellence in a book. It is a triumph of art such as few living writers have been honored with, and reflects credit both on the enterprise which undertook, and the public who have sustained, such a bold though judicious speculation.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION. By J. P. WICHERSHAM. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Mr. WICHERSHAM is well known from his labors in the cause of education. His present work relates to that part of the Philosophy of Instruction, which treats of the nature of the several branches of knowledge, and the methods of teaching them, according to that nature. It is the work of one who has bent all the powers of his mind to the investigation of an extensive and almost illimitable subject, and as such, is deserving of serious attention.

DR. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY OF ROME, from the Earliest Times to the Extinction of the Empire, A. D. 476. 18mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

An excellent compend from the hand of a master, and for most general readers preferable to the larger work. The narrative is illustrated and rendered plain by maps, plans, engravings, tables, &c. Dr. SMITH's portion of the book finishes with the fall of the republic; the continuation, or history of the empire is by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., of this city, who has devoted many years' study to the investigation of Roman history.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By GOLDSMITH. 24mo. New-York: FRANK H. DODD.

This is another of the beautifully-printed little books, fit to be compared to the famous Elzevir editions of old, which Mr. DODD is bringing out in succession to his *Paradise Lost* and *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare*. There is no falling off from the previous high standard in its execution.

OUR GREAT CAPTAINS. 12mo. New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON.

Relates in attractive style the achievements of the men of whom their country may well be proud—GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT. Excellent portraits on steel of these worthies illustrate the narrative, which is compiled from official and authenticated sources, and forms a manuel of our recent military history at once popular and trustworthy.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK. 18mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This elegant little volume is another installment of the Riverside edition of IRVING's popular works, which will soon be complete. All the appropriate language of commendation has been lavished on the preceding volumes, so we must content ourselves with simply announcing the present.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Earl Russell and Sir Frederick Bruce on the Opening of the Southern Ports.

In a dispatch from Washington to Earl RUSSELL, dated May 26, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE says:

"Two considerations will operate strongly in the restoration of unrestricted commerce with the Southern States. The rebellion having been suppressed, the North seeks for compensation for the sacrifices it has made in trade with those regions, and demands the cessations of the abuses and favoritism which have characterised the system of trading under treasury permits which was initiated during the war. Moreover the introduction of Northern capital and energy will give employment to the Southern people, who are now starving, and it is hoped will tend to develop the resources of the States, and thus promote the restoration of tranquility. I feel convinced that in a short time all attempts to impose restrictions on trade in any shape will be found impracticable. The South is destitute of everything, and the government is obliged to issue rations in many places to prevent the people from dying of famine. In order to induce the people to resume cultivation, and to enable them to provide for themselves, it is necessary that the holders of cotton in the plantations should be induced to bring it to market by withdrawing the threat of seizure, and it appears to me that vague threats of confiscation of property cannot be kept hanging over the heads of the proprietors in general. An amnesty which shall reassure the masses cannot be long withheld. The clause in the proclamation, stating that persons trading with the ports of the United States in violation of the laws will be regarded as pirates, is to me unintelligible, nor can I obtain any satisfactory explanation of it. I think it is inserted *in terrorem*, as such offences must be dealt with according to law, and no tribunal would consider persons guilty of such acts as guilty of piracy.

The following is Earl RUSSELL's reply to the above dispatch:

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 16, 1865.

SIR: The clause in the President's proclamation of the 22d of May, which threatens certain offenders as pirates, and which you justly describe in your dispatch of the 26th ultimo as unintelligible, seems to have arisen from a confusion of two very separate offences.

The one would be the offence of attempting to trade, to carry manufactures or provisions, for instance, into such ports as Charleston, Mobile or Wilmington, ports in the possession of the United States. This would be an offence of violating laws and regulations of the nature of custom-house regulations, and punishable as such.

The other would be the offence of attempting by armed vessels, such as the *Stonewall*, to break into the ports of Galveston and Brownsville, then in the possession of the Confederates, with the view of aiding them in their insurrection.

This would be an offence against the sovereignty of the United States, and the state of war having ceased, would amount to the crime of high treason.

Neither offence could constitute piracy, which is a crime against all mankind.

But as, since the date of the proclamation, Galveston and the other ports excepted have been reduced within the obedience of the United States, it will probably not be necessary that you should point out this error in the proclamation of the 22d of May.

You will take care, however, to attend to any case in which a British subject may be wrongfully detained in prison, after the more recent proclamations of the President, of which I have not, however, received from you official copies.

I am, &c. (Signed) RUSSELL.

A Letter from John Bright, M. P.

To W. W. Broom, Esq., of the New-York Loyal Publication Society.

DEAR SIR: I write to thank you for the work of F. LIEBER on the "Amendment of the Constitution." It is very kind of your society to remember me at a time when so many important duties must press upon you. Your labors must have done much good, for you work in the midst of a people who can read and comprehend what you put before them.

The restoration of peace, and the abolition of slavery on your continent, are events which fill my heart with joy. And there are multitudes in this country, and in every Christian country, that rejoice with me and you.

We have seen you prosper in war. Now we are to see it in peace. In the one, force is, or was, the great quality required—in the other it is wisdom; and I hope the Supreme Ruler may give wisdom in abundant measure to your government and your people.

The copy of your work is at Rochdale, at my home there. I hope to find it when I return at the approaching close of the session of Parliament.

With many thanks to your society for their kindly feelings toward me, I am, with great respect, yours, sincerely, JOHN BRIGHT.

W. W. BROOM, Esq., New-York.

P. S.—I know how heartily many among you will regret the removal from among us of my lamented friend, R. COBDEN. He did not live to see your complete triumph, but he saw it with the eye of faith.

We have sympathised deeply with you in the loss of your good President, and we have faith in the wisdom of his successor. J. B.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Three Millions Taken Yesterday—Twenty-two Hundred Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 6.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan to the amount of $3,015,100, including the following:

First National Bank of New-York	$325,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	130,800
First National Bank of Nashville	200,000
First National Bank of Leavenworth	100,000
Third National Bank of Cincinnati	100,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	243,500
First National Bank of Springfield	100,000
First National Bank of Baltimore	50,000
Second National Bank of Philadelphia	50,000
First National Bank of Cincinnati	100,000
Second National Bank of Boston	100,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	200,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	125,000
Tenth National Bank of New-York	400,000
Fisk & Hatch, New-York	1,014,100
First National Bank of Des Moines	118,000

The individual subscriptions numbered 2,195.

A NOBLE BEQUEST.

Rear-Admiral Dupont Bequeathes $175,000 For a National Asylum to Orphans.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 6.

The *Press* states that Rear-Admiral DUPONT has bequeathed $175,000, the amount of his prize-money, to establish a National Asylum in Washington for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

From Cincinnati.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 6.

Major-Gen. ORD to-day assumes command of the Northern Military Department, with his headquarters at Detroit.

Major-Gen. HOOKER will leave for New-York in a few days, to relieve Major-Gen. DIX.

The heat has been intense for the last two days, the thermometer averaging 98 deg. in the shade. A large number of cases of sun-stroke were reported, only two or three of which, however, proved fatal.

Two soldiers were run over and killed yesterday.

Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS delivered an eloquent address in Chicago on the 4th inst., and took strong grounds in favor of negro suffrage and the Monroe doctrine.

A locomotive exploded at Centralia, Ill., on the 4th inst., killing the engineer and fireman.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 3.

The schooner *Lorena*, from New-Orleans for Mobile, was wrecked on the lower obstructions. The cargo was owned by J. M. G. PARKER. She was a total loss.

The crops are looking well in West Louisiana. Freedmen still continue to flock into town.

The *True Delta* has passed into the hands of W. K. ADAMS and Mr. OLIVER.

The steamship *Evening Star* sails for New-York to-night.

The *Times* is informed that the rebel portion of the Cherokees are near starvation, and Gen. STANLEY appeals to Texas for relief.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry but no sales. In Western produce there is no material change. Gold, 140½. Domestic exchange check on New-York, ¼c. discount. Freights—A steam transport is up for New-York to take wool at 11½c.

Dastardly Attempt to Blow up the Steamboat Chorcorda.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Thursday, July 6.

While the steamer *Chorcorda* was lying at the wharf at this place last night some unknown person placed a keg of powder on the furnace, when an explosion took place, blowing up the front deck and shattering the door-panels, but not injuring the machinery. She was able to leave on time this morning No one was much injured on board.

Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 6.

A fire on the 4th destroyed HERMITZ & Co.'s rectifying establishment, near the corner of Main and Walnut streets; also, the warehouse of W. T. THROOP & Co., adjoining. HERMITZ's loss, $20,000; insured $15,000. THROOP's loss on building and stock, over $20,000; fully insured.

A fire yesterday destroyed the upper stories of R. W. MITCHELL's furniture and carpet-store, No. 134 Fourth-street. Loss $20,000 to $25,000; insured for $50,000, principally in Eastern companies.

From Fort Laramie.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, July 6.

A column consisting of the Second Missouri Light Artillery, equipped as cavalry, and the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry passed Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, en route to the Powder River country, to coöperate with two other columns, now preparing to march from Laramie against the hostile Indians.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 6.

A steamer from New-Orleans brings 216 bales of cotton for Cairo, 255 bales of cotton and 450 hhds. of sugar for St. Louis.

A steamer from Memphis brings 100 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 6.

The Governor leaves Albany to-day to recruit his health, which his severe duties have much impaired. He will be absent several weeks.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 6.

The steamship *China* arrived here from Halifax at 7 o'clock this morning. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press were despatched by the morning train, which is due in New-York about 6 o'clock this evening.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 6.

Mr. J. SNIVELY, of Hancock, was to-day elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in place of ALFRED SPATES, of Cumberland.

The Illness of Daniel S. Dickinson.

United States District Attorney DICKINSON's illness having been alluded to in some of the papers, it is proper that his friends and the public should be advised of the true state of the case.

Mr. DICKINSON was prostrated by a most virulent attack of fever about three weeks since, from which he is now rapidly recovering. His labors for the last four years have been such as few constitutions, even the most young and vigorous, could have borne; but he seemed to live upon excitement, riding by night and by day, and addressing vast crowds at distant points from each other, and seemed to know no fatigue. But the sudden collapse of the rebellion left him free from the excitement which had buoyed him up, and his overtaxed brain and body came back to claim their compensations for previous overworkings. The fever has run its course, and his physician says that in a few days he will be in better health than he has enjoyed for years.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.—The number of the *Scottish American Journal* for the current week contains the opening chapters of what promises to be a most attractive story, "By the Trent." The story is from the graceful pen of Mrs. E. S. OLDHAM—a graceful and charming writer.

THE MICROSCOPE.—A number of scientific gentlemen met at No. 72 Varick-street, last Tuesday afternoon, and organized the New-York Microscopical Society, by electing A. A. STARR, Esq., the well-known microscopist, President, and Prof. HENDRICKSON, of the Grand-street School, Secretary. The society will hold its next regular meeting at the same place, on the last Wednesday of this month, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

HOBOKEN COURSE, NEW-JERSEY—TROTTING—Thursday, July 6—Purse and stakes $500, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness:

G. Titus named b. g. Cracker Boy	1	3	2	1	1
J. Van Sythe named Buckskin Mare	3	1	1	2	2
W. Ransley named b. g. Billy Button	2	2	3	dis.	

TIME—2:55½; 2:53; 2:56; 2:42½; 2:46.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

THURSDAY, July 6, match $2,000, five miles, in harness.

Ad. Carpenter named ch. s. Hickory Jack. Rec'd forfeit.
J. H. Martin named g. s. Ajax.....Paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.—Mile heats, in harness, for the proceeds of the gates.

Ad. Carpenter named ch. s. Hickory Jack..... 1 1
J. H. Martin named g. s. Ajax..... 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	42½	1:24	2:48
Second Heat	42½	1:25½	2:49½

Base Ball.

NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN—THE EXCELSIORS AND KNICKERBOCKERS IN THE FIELD ONCE MORE.—These two clubs of Brooklyn and New-York, the members of which are mainly from the mercantile community, Wall-street being duly represented in both organizations, meet every season in a series of friendly contests on their respective grounds, which, for true enjoyable recreation are not surpassed by any meetings on the ball-field during the season. Yesterday afternoon the first of these games for 1865 took place at Hoboken, it being the first time either club had appeared in a match game this year, and the meeting proved to be, if anything, more agreeable than any of the previous matches.

The play on the occasion was very good on both sides, especially in the in-field, and the contest proved to be a more even one than was expected and quite an interesting match. At the close of the game the Excelsiors were hospitably entertained by the Knickerbockers at the club-rooms, and a good social time was had during the remainder of the evening. We append the score of the match:

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.	H.	L.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR CLUB.	H.	L.	Runs.
Davis, p	3		2	Cooke, c	4		3
Vail, 2d b	5		1	Wyckoff, c. f	3		3
Thomas, s. s	4		2	Holt, 1st b	2		4
Bensel, c. f	3		3	Young, 3d b	3		2
Hinsdale, 1st b	4		2	Brainard, 2d b	1		3
Kissam, 3d b	1		5	Dallas, p	4		2
Taylor, l. f	1		3	Gulick, s. s	2		5
Demalt, c	3		1	Birdseye, l. f	5		2
Churchill, r. f	3		1	Bostwick, r. f	3		3
Total	27		20	Total	27		28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th	9th.	
Knickerbocker	0	2	8	1	0	0	4	3	2	—20.
Excelsior	6	5	2	2	5	1	0	6	—28.	

Umpire—Mr. Chadwick, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Holt and Hughes.
Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Knickerbocker, 5; Excelsior, 10.

Fires and Riots in the Third Ward.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHTS AMONG FIREMEN—THE RIOTERS DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred from the spontaneous combustion of a can of phosphorus, in the yard in the rear of Mr. JEFFERSON J. BECKWITH's drug-store, at No. 252 Greenwich-street. The flames having been extinguished, with damage not exceeding $100, the firemen attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 and Hose No. 49, then stationed at the intersection of Warren and Greenwich streets, engaged each other in a fierce but not sanguinary encounter, with brickbats, trumpets and wrenches, and for five minutes, or until the police entered upon the scene, there was promise of serious results. The police being on the ground in heavy force—detachments having been sent to the fire from the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards—the riot was speedily quelled, and RICHARD SCULLY, THOMAS LOFTUS, PETER BURNS and JOHN RYAN, firemen, were apprehended and committed to the cells in Capt. GREER's police-station, in Chambers street, near West Broadway.

Meantime, there being two cans of phosphorus remaining in the yard at the Greenwich-street drug-store, Capt. GREER's men took these round to the Third Ward Police Station, there to be stowed in a coal-vault; but while they were taking the cans through the station-house one of them exploded and set the house on fire, and it became necessary to release the above-named prisoners, to save them from suffocation. The fire here was speedily extinguished by Hose Company No. 28 and firemen from the several engines which were nearest the spot; but the fire in the station-house momentarily withdrew the eyes of the police from the firemen, and the latter, taking advantage of the occasion, met at the intersection of Church and Murray streets and resumed their fight, on this occasion Hose Companies Nos. 18 and 25 taking part in the riotous proceedings. Chief-Engineer DECKER and assistants entered the crowd while the fight was at its height, and sought to dissuade the combatants; but the firemen thrust the Chief aside as though he were a mere meddler and were about taking sides for a bloody encounter when a formidable body of police turned a corner at a double-quick, and the rioters scattered instanter.

Happily, no person was mortally wounded in either encounter. In these riots it has been made manifest that Chief Engineer DECKER and his assistants have lost control of the Fire Department, and that the threats which have been so freely bandied for a month past have, in the language of the firemen, "meant business," and, moreover, that were it not for the strength and perfect trustworthiness of the Metropolitan Police, we might reasonably expect to witness a riot of no mean magnitude. The worst element of the old Fire Department, having been beaten, is bitterly vindictive, and has the mastery of several companies.

THE FULTON-STREET FIRE.

The fire which occurred, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the book depository of the Reformed Dutch Church, at No. 103 Fulton-street, was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and probably the work of burglars. The loss on the stock is estimated at $4,000, and on the building $1,000. On the stock there is $3,500 insurance in the Park and Niagara offices, and on the building, which is owned by Mr. J. J. PHYFE, the Etna Company have $4,000 insurance.

Union General Committee.

At a meeting of this committee, held at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman of a Sub-Committee to which was referred the following resolution presented by Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY at the previous meeting of the committee.

MR. TOUSEY'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That without desiring to interfere with the policy of the administration, we respectfully beg leave to suggest that good faith and justice to the black Unionists of the South as well as security for the loyal whites of those States, requires that the official influence of the national authorities shall be exercised in favor of allowing loyal freedmen the privilege of voting, believing that the future welfare of our country can be better trusted to the franchises of loyal black men than disloyal whites.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Whereas, The President of the United States, qualified by his position, by his knowledge of the people and the public men of the South, and by a patriotism tried by fire, has matured a plan for the restoration of the constitutional relations to the Federal Government of the States itely disturbed by rebellion.

And whereas, The plan of the President commends itself by its simplicity and wisdom, as well as by its source; therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee, the people can in no way so effectively promote the pacification of our common country, and the complete establishment of justice, freedom and nationality, as by extending to the President a confiding and united support.

Resolved, That the acceptance by those States of the nationalized law of liberty, and the denial of the right of suffrage to disloyal citizens, have become, by the necessary operations of the war, conditions precedent to restoration.

Resolved, That all other questions relating to the elective franchise, are rightfully left by the to President to the loyal voters of the several States; and we are satisfied that their trust, as well as every constitutional power and influence of the General Government, will be so exercised as to advance the rights and interests of all classes, the prosperity of the State, and the honor of the nation.

Mr. TOUSEY said the resolutions were well enough in themselves, but they did not cover the point. If the resolutions of the committee were adopted, he should renew his resolution at some future time.

The resolutions of the committee were, after some debate, adopted by a large majority.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—The capacity of the steam fire engines of the Western District was tested yesterday afternoon, in Raymond-street, near the corner of Willoughby-street, by direction of Chief-Engineer CUNNINGHAM. Several thousand spectators were present, among them two of the New-York Fire Commissioners and several Brooklyn Aldermen, all of whom seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The steamers present were Nos. 7, 9, 14 and 17, together with hand-engine No. 21. Steamer No. 2, for some unexplained cause, was not on hand. Each engine had full complements of men, who did their duty with a will. The operations commenced shortly after 2 o'clock P. M. by raising steam. No. 7 got up steam in four minutes; No. 9 in three and a half minutes; No. 14 in three minutes, and No. 17 in four and three-quarter minutes. No. 7 started in four minutes; No. 9 in six minutes; No. 14 in seven and three-quarter minutes, and No. 17 in five and three-quarter minutes. The result of the playing was as follows:

No. 7 threw a stream 210 feet horizontally.
No. 9 threw a stream 210 feet horizontally.
No. 14 threw a stream 203 feet horizontally.
No. 17 threw a stream 198 feet horizontally.
No. 21 (hand-engine) threw a stream to a distance of 247 feet, thus beating the steamers, at which there was great rejoicing. The volume of water thrown was much greater, however, by the steamers than the hand-engine. The judges on the trial were Assistant Engineers FITZPATRICK, TAYLOR and BARR. After the official trial, No. 7 threw a stream about 50 feet farther than any other steamer, and they therefore consider themselves the champions. All passed off harmoniously, and everybody was pleased with the working of the different apparatus.

THE RETURNED VETERANS.—The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, which served with distinction during the past three years, returned home on the 3d inst., and participated in the Fourth of July celebration the day following. They were first commanded by Col. JAMES JOURDAN, originally of the Fourteenth regiment, who was promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General. The command then devolved upon Col. WM. H. MCNARY, who led them in the battles about Petersburgh and Richmond. They were attached to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps The regiment is now quartered at the Brooklyn City Armory, but will soon proceed to Hart's Island to be paid off and mustered out of the service.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last evening a horse attached to a carriage driven by Mr. JOSEPH SILVEY, of No. 103 Forsyth-street, New-York, ran off in Flatbush-avenue, near Tenth-street, throwing out Mr. SILVEY and wife, who accompanied him. The husband fell upon his head, and sustained a fracture of the skull and the dislocation of one arm. He was attended to by a physician, who deems his case hopeless. Mrs. SILVEY was but slightly hurt.

SALE OF A WAR HORSE.—The war horse formerly owned by Brig.-Gen. F. B. SPINOLA was sold at public auction yesterday, near the City Hall, to satisfy a claim of Mr. E. B. MORRELL. The animal was formerly owned by Col. J. H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth Regiment Volunteers. He was struck off to Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH for $2,400.

NEW-JERSEY.

A BLIND MAN RUN OVER.—Yesterday forenoon, as "Uncle BILLY, the blind newsman," junction of Newark-avenue and Montgomery-street, was crossing the street near his place, he was knocked down and run over by a horse and loaded cart. He was taken to a drug-store where it was found that he had received several severe flesh wounds about his arms and head, but no bones were broken. Dr. FEENEY dressed the wounds, after which he was conveyed to his home. The driver is not blamed, as his horse was unmanageable at the time.

PASSENGERS BY RAIL ON THE FOURTH.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company transported 17,622 persons over their road on the Fourth, from points between New-Brunswick and Jersey City. After the close of the fireworks that night, several thousand persons congregated at the ferry depot foot of Cortlandt-street, waiting a passage over the river. The blockade continued over an hour.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number **detailed reports of the Trial of the assassins.** Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

An Appeal to the Governor OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

If you are interested in the welfare of your crippled soldiers, please read the following:

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1865.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

E. W. FLOWER, being duly sworn, says:

In December last, I was necessitated, by a wound received in the war for the Union, to procure the best artificial leg in the market, and accordingly I made an examination of the different models of artificial limbs manufactured in this city. I was at once struck with the adaptability and apparent durability of Mr. J. W. Weston's Metallic Artificial Leg. Accordingly, I made application by letter to Surgeon-General Barnes to be allowed to order me Weston leg, as Mr. Weston had no contract with the government to furnish soldiers with limbs. My letter to the Surgeon-General was returned to Surgeon B. C. Clements, in charge of the Central Park Hospital, for information, at which place I was then staying.

On the 26th of December last, I was asked if I had written to the Surgeon-General, and what business I had so to write, and that I had got myself into trouble by so doing. I was immediately ordered under arrest, cripple though I was.

Subsequently, in the latter part of the month of January, Dr. Clements sent for me to come to his office. On entering, Dr. Clements inquired into the matter of my writing to the Surgeon-General about a leg, and told me that "had I written less, I might have fared better."

He also informed me that I could not have the Weston leg, but that I must decide then and there which of the legs furnished by the commission I would choose. Resolved that I had not decided which I would have yet. The doctor insisted upon my decision, but finally gave me until the following day to decide.

In the meantime, by my order, Mr. Weston had made me an artificial leg, and the next day after my conversation with the Surgeon I appeared with the leg on, although my stump was not yet sufficiently healed.

Since that time I have worn the leg enough to be perfectly satisfied with it, although the condition of my stump prevents me from wearing any leg without injury. All I ask is fair play and an open field.

If I like Mr. Weston's leg best then I want the privilege of using it without the inconvenience of paying for it. When the United States Government allows a mutilated soldier the price to be applied on other legs, certainly the person who is unfortunately obliged to wear an artificial limb ought to be the best judge of its utility.

Other models may be good, but I prefer this, and now I want Uncle Sam to pay me back my seventy-five dollars, which is my due, and nothing more.

E. W. FLOWER.

E. W. Flower, being duly sworn, testifies that the facts stated in the above are true. E. W. FLOWER.

Sworn before me this 9th day of June, 1865.

JAMES W. HALE, Public Notary, No. 54 Wall-st.

I have the reply of Surgeon-Gen. Barnes to this crippled soldier, who wishes to get what he has to wear for the balance of his life. "No orders for Weston's legs."

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,883@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 490 to 495 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.
CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
CHAS. FOX,	ANDREW J. BENEDICT,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	ANDREAS WILLMAN,
LEVI H. MACE,	WILLIAM E. CLARK,
ALBERT DUNG,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	NOAH T. SWEZEY,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
	OTTO SCHLOMER.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(SEAL.)
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby, certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

(L. S.)
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(L. S.)
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
Oswego, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds,
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.
T. C. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865,"
PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 ℘ cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 ℘ cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST *be marked* "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed February 10, 1865, chapter 35 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
June 23, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 15th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, on SATURDAY, July 1, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$417,787 29
Overdrafts		850 00
Due from banks		17,134 65
Due from directors of the bank	$27,683 00	
Due from brokers		
Real estate		50,000 00
Specie		10,085 00
Cash items, viz		72,078 20
Legal Tenders		182,352 00
National Bank notes		5,329 00
Stocks, $241,500; Promissory and U. S. 7-30 notes and indebted securities, $65,000		306,500 00
Bonds and mortgages		
Bills of solvent banks		5,761 00
Bills of suspended banks		
Loss and expense account		
Total		$1,067,877 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$350,000 00
Circulation registered	$94,816	
Circulation not registered		
Total	$94,816	
Less notes on hand	439	94,377 00
Profits		9,635 13
Due to banks		40,000 00
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		7,829 70
Due depositors, on demand		559,314 00
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		6,721 31
Total		$1,067,877 14

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Chas. Jenkins, President, and Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the East River National Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1865, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of July, 1865.
5 cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	Dr.
Notes and bills discounted	$1,347,252 26
Over drafts	267 23
Banking-house	30,000 00
Other real estate (bond and mortgage)	1,500 00
Current expenses	10 65
Premium, interest on certificates of indebtedness	130 43
Remittance and other cash items (checks and drafts on City Banks)	280,266 63
Due from National Banks	38,777 50
Due from other banks	18,127 07
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	$470,000 00
New-York State Stocks	142,400 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	526,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	24,000 00— 962,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating-notes of other National Banks	12,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating-notes of State Banks	8,821 00— 21,321 00
Specie	$251 72
Profit and loss	134,634 41— 134,886 13
Total	$3,042,772 90

	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus fund	9,849 28
Circulating-notes received from State Banks	43,345 00
Individual deposits	1,636,242 62
Dividends unpaid	26,967 50
Due National Banks	347 25
Due State Banks	35,125 84
Discount	
Profit and loss	131,893 13
Total	$3,042,772 90

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of July, 1865.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., in which SAMUEL D. BRADFORD is the special partner, will terminate this day by its own limitation.

HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of New-York relative to limited partnerships, under the name or firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic dry goods, and other merchandise generally, upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general parties interested therein are HENRY BOWERS, who resides at Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, Jr., and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partner interested therein is SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, who resides at West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and as such special partner has contributed to the common stock the sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it will terminate on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, Jr.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

No. 47 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 1st July, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES B. COLGATE.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN.
JOHN B. TREVOR, (Special Partner.)

The Specie and Bullion business heretofore conducted by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, will be continued by
TREVOR & COLGATE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into partnership my brother, Mr. EUGENE WINTHROP, and will continue the brokerage business in foreign exchange, gold, government securities, &c., under the firm of GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP.
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

GEO. L. JEWETT HAS BEEN ADMITted a partner in our firm, with an interest from the 1st of January last.
T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A ONE-SIXTH INTEREST IN THE Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee. For description of property and location inquire of Mr. J. COLES, No. 5 Wall-st., 3d door. For terms and other particulars inquire of W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

RETURNED SOLDIERS WILL FIND A good place to invest their money by buying the newspaper route between Greenwood and Fort Hamilton; good customers; pays well; for sale cheap. Apply immediately at Wainwright's News Agency, No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The State and county rights of Gilbert's New Patent Coal-ash Sifter, at great bargains; the cleanest, handsomest, and most convenient coal-ash sifter in use; no dust. R. BLAKE, No. 4 Tryon-row.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN. R. LAWRENCE,	JEDID'H. MILLER, M. D.,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDW'D. C. BADEAU,
JOHN F. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,

JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July.

W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Secretary, for the ensuing year.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 5th of July.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., an I One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 163 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SEELY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, by order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 16 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3d, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.

WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—TH

FOR SALE.

20 ACRES FOR SALE—ON THE CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, 26 miles from city, 4 minutes' walk from depot, pleasantly located, with a fine and elevated building site; land in good cultivation; 300 choice fruit trees, most of them now bearing and very thrifty; also, grape vines and small fruits; very convenient locality for any one doing business in New-York. Will be sold low, and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to L. W. LAWRENCE, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

50,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE in Virginia, 8,000 acres of land for sale in Wisconsin, 6,000 acres of land for sale in North Carolina; from 80 to 100 farms for sale in New-Jersey, within one hour of Jersey City, and as many houses and lots in town and country. A fine farm for sale in Woodbridge Township, New-Jersey, within one mile of Woodbridge Railroad Depot, one mile of Houghtanville Depot, and within two miles of Railroad Depot, Rahway, New-Jersey. This farm contains 63 acres highly improved land, with all the crops included. On the farm is a variety of fruit trees and berries; apple orchard, 60 trees, and pear orchard, 60 trees, all grafted with the choicest variety of fruit; fine house, healthy location, and terms easy. Nearly one-half remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire of J. A. MARTIN, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 minutes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $4,000; terms easy. For particulars inquire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 162 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN CLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN MOTT HAVEN, A TWO-STORY house with a ¼ acre of ground handsomely laid out in a garden; a great variety of fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubs; a small barn and other outbuildings, situated in Concord-street, first house from 3d-av. Can be seen at any time. Inquire on the premises, or of LANEHART & BARTLE, No. 229 Washington-st.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat, half-way between Madison and Morristown, on Morris and Essex Railroad; large mansion, and 20, 40, 80 or 180 acres; all delightfully situated; carriage-house, barns, stable, &c., in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, Morristown.

COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM OF 80 Acres, six miles from New-York, one minute's walk from depot, and on navigable water; dwelling 40 feet square, two stories and basement, with beautiful grounds; fruit abundant; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms; possession immediately, if desired. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN ROCKLAND County, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, a mile and a half from the Nanuet Station, a neat place of ten acres, all under cultivation, with house and barn nearly new; house has nine rooms, and is well finished; price $3,900. Inquire at No. 88 Liberty-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES, ON the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad depot: one of the most desirable locations on the island; superior soil; view unsurpassed; neighborhood first-class; boating, fishing, bathing, yachting, &c.; price $2,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

$26,000.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, 21x55x100 in perfect order, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill; possession and furniture if desired. Others, $10,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—A NICE RESIDENCE IN BROOKlyn, two lots 50x100 feet, and frame house filled in with brick, front and rear piazza, marble mantels, &c.; ground laid out with all kinds of fruit and flowers; possession at any time; price $7,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT PLAINFIELD, N.J., containing 23½ acres, with good two-story dwelling and outhouses; never-failing brook on the place; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

$12,000 REQUIRED TO BUY A FIRST-class business property in New-York; leased for 4 years to responsible parties; it will pay 10 per cent. net on above. Address S. R., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

100,000 ACRES SELECTED KANsas land for sale, on easy terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Five to 10,000 acres cheap to a capitalist. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in 38th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, in fine location (Murray Hill), 26x55x100. Address S. R., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A brown-stone four-story English basement house, conveniently located in West 34th-st.; has hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; completely furnished; furniture little used, and part of it new; the owner going to the country. Address Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN THE country to let for the season, situated about one mile from railroad or steamboat depot at Yonkers; all in good order, at reasonable rent; possession immediately. For full particulars, address H. C. WESTLAKE, Box No. 6,739 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT RYE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, situated near the Sound, and half a mile from Portchester depot; good garden and stable; the use of a horse, wagon and harness, and also a cow are included; rent $150 per month. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors,
3 100x25,
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR MADISON-SQUARE to let for two months to a first-class private family; rent $350 per month. Apply at No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 6th-av. $250 per month. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, within easy access of New-York by railroad or steamboat, for a small family, one baby and no other children. Address stating particulars to COTTAGE, Box No. 102 *Herald* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST.—TO LET, TO GENTLEmen only, (without meals,) a furnished room, with extension and bath-room adjoining; situation desirable, near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen: the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. E. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms; assembly room 30 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm-house situated in the Ramapo Valley, 35 miles from New-York by the Erie road, 25½ miles above Sloatsburgh; two trains stop at the house daily; surrounded by mountains, with fine fishing and hunting; cars leave at the foot of Chambers-st. For further particulars inquire at No. 28 West 4th-st

SUMMER BOARD—BEEKMAN HILL.—To let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen, a large third-story front room, newly furnished, in a first-class house, in a delightful neighborhood, with a small private family; good references required and given. Apply at No. 238 East 50th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at Center Moriches, (Southside,) L. I. Address HAMILTON ROBINSON, as above.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this office and depot, until the 10th day of May, 1866, the following articles of stationery:

Letter Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio-post Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle, No. 2.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal Wafers, boxes.
Sealing Wax, best English, small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's, No. 3.
Inkstands.
Paper-folders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap ½ bound, two, three, four, five and six quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. Depot.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required, for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, keps, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Bailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, and at such times as may be required at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Fort Monroe, Va., June 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, July 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this depot with one thousand barrels of best quality kiln-dried Corn Meal, every ten days during the two months ensuing from date of contract, or until further notice. The Corn Meal to be delivered at Fort Monroe, Va., or Norfolk, Va., in clean, well-coopered flour barrels, containing 196 pounds each, net, the deliveries to commence at once.

Bidders will be governed by the conditions usually required by the advertisements of the Subsistence Department, and will furnish with their proposals, satisfactory guarantees that should their bids be accepted, they will at once enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be on hand.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.
Fort Monroe, Va.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, June 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO transport the government freight at so much ? barrel, foot, pound or head, according to kind and descriptions, from New-Orleans to Mobile, Pensacola and intermediate posts, and when practicable, from Mobile to Montgomery and intermediate points. The bids to be for steamers and sailing vessels. The St. Joseph's-st. Railroad will be considered in the proposal; if arrangements can be made it will be placed under control of the contractors, and the stores will be delivered at the railroad in New-Orleans or upon the levee, if to go by sea.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO BRICK MEN.—SEALED PROposals will be received until July 10, 1865, through the Post-office at Flushing, Long Island, for one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) hard sewer brick. The brick must be all sound and the best quality, delivered on the Dock at Flushing. The contractor will state the price per thousand, and how fast he can deliver them. Terms of payments cash on delivery on the Dock, if accepted by the Agent or Engineer. Address WM. E. MITCHELL, Agent, Flushing, Long Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a never-failing spring of beautiful water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer.
No. 57 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXBY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.,

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's steamship VIRGINIA, LEWIS, Master, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents,
No. 71 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 8
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The London and New-York Steamship Company's splendid British Iron Steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 17, to be followed by the Steamship CELLA.

For passage, at low rates, apply to
C. A. LUCKEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.

"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.

Cabins, $80, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.

PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
H. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 19.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.

The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 192 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEWBRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Satur

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Maximilian at Puebla.

Lieut. Maury of the Late Rebel Navy.

OPERATIONS OF GAMBLERS AND GUERRILLAS

President Juarez at Chihuahua, with a Small Force.

Maximilian on Compulsory Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Monday, June 19, 1865.

The Emperor is still at Puebla, where the climate, as well as the people, seem to be better adapted to his health and taste. Indeed, there has been considerable talk as to removing the Imperial residence and making Puebla the capital. Mexico is not as loyal as it might be; it is not as clean as it might be, and its people are really backward as far as improvements are concerned. In a military point of view, it appears Puebla is better situated, and her people seem to be more disposed to go ahead. However, Mexican prejudice and habits are in favor of Mexico, and Mexico shall certainly continue to be the crowned city.

Gen. DOUAI is now on his way, and will be here in a few days. There is no doubt that he wishes to take the place of Marshal BAZAINE. The Marshal is no more the right man for the right place. He and the Emperor agree to disagree; so there must be a change, not of Majesty, of course, but of commander. I am well aware it has been officially denied in the *Moniteur* that BAZAINE would be recalled. But in this, as on many occasions, one official paper has taken the wrong side of the truth.

The French troops seems to be progressing in the occupation of Sonora. An Imperial Commissary has been appionted there, and strange to say, it is not our Duke GWIN! By-the-by his Highness goes down tolerably fast. He had managed to make a few friends among the respectable families of this city. If I judge by what I hear they are dropipng him off one after the other. His schemes they have at last found out are not at all very honest. I could tell a good joke upon the poor old broken down politician, but why strike a fellow when so low down?

In other quarters, JUAREZ partisans continue to have to change their base. NEGRETE if he does not look out will be caught; he is pretty near surrounded. He may escape, but most of his troops cannot. So the braves who are being recruited in New-York for his benefit had better hurry up if they wish to have a good sound victory over the Zouaves. American filibusters are not talked about any more. The Mexicans are indifferent. The Americans say they must be a parcel of fools, and the French soldiers would reallybe pleased if they would come, for they do them the honor to think that they will not run but fight. Poor French soldiers, they really accomplish hard work. Think of a regiment coming back the other day, after having, during one year of absence, marched fifteen hundred leagues.

Southern men are coming in daily, all of them full of *great expectations*. They actually imagine the Emperor very much in need of them; poor fellows, how disappointed they look, when they find out that there are Colonels and Generals here, more than necessary. By the by where are all the privates? I have not seen one yet. However, I must confess that I wish them well, and that I stand ready to help every Southern that is willing to do something.

Capt. MAURY, formerly of the institute at Washington, is here, looking around. He shows considerable good sense in keeping quiet and not celebrating the glory of the dead Confederacy. The French Admiral offered to take him to France on board his flagship. The generous offer was refused.

The yellow fever is harvesting victims at Vera Cruz with unusual severity and in great numbers. Seven men died in one night and in the same hotel. Two poor young men came as far as Mexico and died the day after their arrival. So my advice to those who may be compelled to come through during the rainy season, is not to stay five minutes on the deadly shore, but take the railroad, and that at once, for Paso del Mado. As to those who can put off visiting Mexico till October, by all means let them do so.

We are just out of the Holy Sacrament week. On Thursday last we had a great display of church finery. The procession was magnificent, in the eyes of Mexicans. The troops preceded and followed the holy host; and it was no more nor less than a good parade. The most remarkable about it was the gathering of priests. I defy any one to dream of a collection of such disgusting countenances. No wonder that Mexico should be in such a distressing predicament, when men like these have been the rulers for so long. The procession at Puebla was still more magnificent. The sovereigns were there following the host on foot.

To most people of common sense, it seems that MAXIMILIAN does not always take the best road to civilization. Instead of identifying himself with Mexican customs, would it not be just as well if he should try to bring his people up to his level.

I just now hear, that their Majesties are coming back to-day to the good City of Mexico. So all those who have business with the government are rejoicing. One of the results of imperial rule, as organized here, is that nothing can be transacted by the Ministers during their master's absence.

Gambling the Order of the Day—Guerrillas, &c.

MEXICO, Saturday, June 10, 1865.

Dullness, as far as news and business are concerned, but not so with the native and foreign blacklegs. Gambling is the order of the day, and nothing else is talked about. As you are probably aware, the Mexicans are born gamblers, just as they are naturally good Catholics. Among the useful reforms attempted by MAXIMILIAN is the suppression of monte and rouge et noire. But the Emperor, although very good at decree writing and publishing, is very weak as far as the execution is concerned. Two or three heavy banking firms, such as the Baron and Escandons, went to work and persuaded the bewildered monarch that his dynasty would go to ruin unless his faithful subjects had at least a week during which their favorite passion could be allowed to have full sway and work itself into extinction. So we have had our gambling week, as well as we are going to have the week of the Holy Sacrament. Halpan is a small city about twelve leagues from Mexico. A yearly fair of twelve days is about the only industry which makes it live during the whole year. Here fair simply means gambling to the fullest extent. Of course I followed the crowd, and went to judge by myself of the results of such a useful institution. The road was crowded by all sorts of vehicles and all sorts of people. It was also very strongly guarded by native troops, stationed at very short distances. For, in spite of the crowd, and although so very near the capital, it is not at all safe to venture on that road. Indeed, the horse cars running three or four miles out of town have to be guarded. This may give you an idea of the security enjoyed all over the country. Well, we did not happen to meet the guerrillas, and we arrived safely. The town has nothing worth mentioning, except a few fine gardens belonging to wealthy but neglectful proprietors. From ten to fifteen thousand people were crowding the filthy streets, all pushing promiscuously to get at the gambling booths. Every house, every room, every corner, every alley-way, and every spot where a table or a plank could be made to stand without stopping the circulation, were occuped by fellows sitting before piles of money. That money, or about the whole of it, belonged to two individuals, ESCANDON and BARON—the two worthies who had obtained the suspension of the law. Just think of it—those two firms are the Crœsus' of Mexico. They have money by the bushel, till they are jealous of the little left to their poor, starving countrymen. It is true, their fortunes have been accumulated by just such means; but why not stop and say enough? Why not allow the reform intended by the sovereign to be accomplished? Oh! what a heart, what a conscience some men have! I suppose that myself and the French gendarmes were the only ones who did not try their luck. The fashionable grandins, the poor ragged men, the young, the old, the women and the children, were playing. The highest as well as the lowest risks were accepted by the cool and light-fingered fellows who were beating the cards or pushing the three-colored wheel. I have seen men put down one thousand dollars, and I have seen little girls, about naked, watch the result of venturing their whole—one cent. The same men who had burrowed that hell, had created means to provide it with victims. Pawnbroker shops were multiplied around. There everything was accepted. Costly jewelry, horses, and garments of all descriptions—I say garments, I ought to say rags, for piles of the clothes accepted were literally taken from the pawnbroker to the paper-mill. Many a fellow went on horseback and came back on foot. Many a father came back naked, and had to throw his children in the streets upon the charity of the lucky fellows. As far as I hear, the lucky ones were few. To attempt a description of all the painful sights to be endured at that fair, would require a thorough physiognomist. Indeed I was so disgusted that I could not stand it more than two hours. As luck would have it, I had been invited by an American family to a pic-nic upon their beautiful grounds, two or three miles off at St. Augustine. There the contrast was more charming. Instead of the horrible faces of cursing gamblers, the sweet smile of pretty girls and the company of gentlemen. I may just as well mention that a fine lunch was spread under a tree in the midst of an orchard and by the side of a clear and noisy brook. We had besides, wine and another appendage, not generally in use on such occasions. There were leaning against and depending from the tree a lot of rifles and revolvers, one for each guest; besides, up in the mountain, about half a mile off, the hands of the hacienda mounted guard and patroled the neighborhood. The brave and prudent host did not wish to expose the ladies to sudden alarm. In fact, the guerrillas had attacked his manufactory two nights previous, and it was to be supposed they were not yet too far off not to be attracted by the fragrance of the good things spread on the grass.

Having heard that a considerable number of rascals are tried and summarily disposed of by the French, I have had the curiosity to be present at one of the daily sittings of the martial court. The fate of two ragged fellows was submitted to three officers sitting as judges. They were accused of a crime common, I may say, to all Mexicans—stealing arms in hand. Ten minutes settled their fate. To the officer translating the sentence and warning them that they were to be shot within twenty-four hours, the oldest answered, "Bueno, Signor." Their stupid features did not betray the least care, the least emotion. Their anxiety seemed to be then and there what it had always been, to draw the smoke of their cigarettes as far down as possible and gracefully puff it out of their nose. The next day they were shot. I offered them cigars, but they preferred their cigarettes. They died as they had lived, indifferent to everything around them and to their fate. Is it the coolness of the brave, or the stupidity of the brute? I asked the President of the court whether he did not think it rather short work? "Well," said he, "there is one consolation, whenever you scratch a Mexican's past life a little, you are sure to find the crime, so that there is no mistake possible; we are always sure to shoot a rascal." I must confess I began to believe that, however hard such a judgment may seem, it is nevertheless true. MEJICANO.

Juarez in Chihuahua—Maximilian on Compulsory Public Education—Religious Education to be left to the Priesthood.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 1, 1865.

A newspaper published in the City of Mexico, of course, inimical to JUAREZ, declares that he has not with him above 2,000 men, badly fed and clothed, and who receive eighteen cents a day to buy rations. Chihuahua pays at present a monthly tax of $25,000, the city $6,400 and Paso del Norte $8,000. Payment is required in gold and silver, when nearly all the money in circulation is in copper, a coinage which is at twenty-five per cent. discount.

About the City of Oajaca we are told that over eighty houses destroyed during the siege have been rebuilt. This improvement had been produced by spending a part of the $20,000 which MAXMILIAN bestowed for the relief of the most needy. The committee have acted in this manner to reconcile the appearance of the city and the relief of the poor owners.

The arrival of, Gen. DOUAY is looked for with 364 soldiers of the Foreign Legion, in the transport *Jura*, which was last heard of from Martinico.

NEVILLE SOULE, who was at the siege of Charleston, has found his way to Vera Crux, where he went on board the *Barcelona* from here, and now rejoins his wife and father; the latter, by the by, is cultivating some land near the City of Mexico.

MAXMILIAN'S recent communication upon education to his Minister of Public Instruction has been discussed in a leading article of the *Prensa*, which objects to his insisting that elementary education, at least, shall be compulsory. The *Diario* laconically marks its dissent from many opinions of the imperial writer. There can exist no doubt that his mind is of too practical and modern a character to please the retrograde party which has put him at their head.

He begins his letter by expressing a desire that the public instruction may be on a level with that of the first nations. As principal guide to the minister, education must be open to all, public and with respect to elementary education, gratuitous and compulsory. Superior education (secondary) must be so arranged as on one hand to offer to the middle classes of society a proper general education, and on the other hand the course of studies must be so arranged as to serve as a base for elevated and professional instruction. The study of the classical and modern languages being highly requisite, nor less so that of the natural sciences. The first are the base of all polished education, and at the same time form an inestimable intellectual exercise; besides which, at present the study of the living languages is absolutely indispensable for a people who wish to share in the events of the world and keep up an active intercourse with other nations, particularly considering the peculiar geographical situation of the country. Lastly, the cultivation of natural science is the characteristic mark of an age inclined to reality. Neither is physical education to be neglected.

For elevated and professional education he considers special schools are requisite. What in the middle ages was called a University has become a word without a meaning.

MAXIMILIAN, a true German, bewails the neglect in Mexico of the study of Metaphysics, because it exercises the intellect, teaches man to know himself, and to confess as good the moral order of society as a deduction from the study of one's self.

Now we come to the rock on which so many governments have split, and which he must be a good pilot to escape. I mean religious education; this he declares to be a thing which belongs to every one's conscience, and the less the State meddles in religious matters, the more faithful is it to its mission. He continues: We have freed the church and consciences, and I wish to insure to the former the full enjoyment of its lawful rights and entire liberty in the education of its Priests without any interference of the State. But, says MAXIMILIAN, a part of the church's duty is religious instruction, in which unfortunately the clergy hitherto have scarcely taken any share. The parish Priest is, therefore, ordered to give such instruction according to the books adopted by the government.

Strict public examinations, the formation of Normal schools and the employment of distinguished professors, both Mexicans and foreigners, are the concluding topics of the letter.

Señor ESTEVA has been appointed as Minister of the Interior, and his master has given him a clear, well-defined paper of instructions.

The first iron railroad bridge ever erected in Mexico has just been completed on the Medellin road.

MAXIMILIAN is essentially a man of the pen, as the French would say, and delights in the bureau. To his new Minister ESTEVA he writes to act with justice, firmness and impartiality. The work of the Empire is to blend all parties. He exacts complete frankness of his minister, and never to conceal the faults of the government nor the desires of the people. Such was the injunction of the Archbishop to Gil Blas. I is to be hoped that the Mexican Minister will have better luck than the poor Spanish Secretary.

He is warned to be always firm toward the officials, obliging them to be just and impartial, not failing to reprove and punish if they leave the right way, or act from favoritism or caprice. An important part of the Minister's duty will be to make the action of the government uniform, and to issue clear instructions to this effect to the various departments.

To impart life to these instructions fit and true men must be sought for to be put at the head of the departments. With good prefects all will go on with regularity. The next task will be to form a system of administration. It is a great fault MAXIMILIAN points out, that officials act only with good will and not upon fixed principles. This is full of danger for the government. After the liberty of the individual, next in importance is a good municipal system. The prefects, &c., are to be stimulated by rewards to maintain order, and no consideration or pity shown to bad officials.

LARA.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, July 6, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hays, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Cook—20.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the name of Mortimer O'Sullivan, of number one hundred and nineteen Division-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive the sum of fifty dollars donated by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Smith—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Daniel D. Youmans to exhibit a show-case in front of his premises number six hundred and eighty-nine Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals, in accordance with the amended charter of this city, for curb and guttering and flagging sidewalks of Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius O'Donnell to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number twenty-five Catharine-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and replank Piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River, immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Clancy to display goods in front of his premises, number twenty Centre-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Parker, an invalid soldier, to keep an apple-stand in Peck-slip, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Anderson to keep a small fruit-stand in front of number eighty-six Bowery, she having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Williams to keep a fruit-stand in front of number forty-three Bowery, she having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Philip Hughes to keep a weighing-machine in front of number one hundred and eighty Chatham-street, corner of Mott, he having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

AN ORDINANCE

TO FURTHER AMEND, AND IN ADDITION TO THE ORDINANCE APPROVED MARCH TWENTY-FOUR, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE, MAKING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

Section one. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the payment of the interest on a portion of the debt, and the redemption of the principal of said debt, becoming due in said year," approved March twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby amended by adding to section one of said ordinance the following, to wit:

CENTRAL PARK—For deficiency in the maintenance and government for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, thirty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars.....$38,121

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. C. Ostrander to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirteen Warren-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent, pursuant to notice given at the previous meeting, moved to amend rule eighteen of the board by striking therefrom the words "refer or."

Which was lost.

Councilman Lent moved to suspend rule eighteen, for the purpose of permitting him to offer a resolution.

Which was lost.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being statement of Treasury balance to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being statement of payments to families of volunteer soldiers for the fortnight ending June twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to payments to widows and orphans of soldiers who have been killed in service.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being statement of appropriations and expenditures to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the report of the Auditor of Accounts for the quarter ending June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Councilman Lent moved that the communication be placed on file, and that five hundred copies be printed in document form.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said motion by making the number of copies two thousand five hundred.

Councilman Lent moved, as a further amendment, to add the words "the same to be printed by contract."

The President put the question on the amendment of Councilman Lent.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Keenan.

Which was carried.

The motion as amended was adopted.

(For which see Document No. —.)

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the city government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds during that year.

Councilman Russell moved that the communication be placed on file, and that six thousand copies be printed in document form.

Councilman Lent moved to amend said motion by making the number of copies five hundred, and by adding the words "the same to be printed by contract."

The President put the question on the motion of Councilman Lent.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Russell.

Which was carried.

(For which see Document No. —.)

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael O'Connell to keep a stand in front of his place of business, number one hundred and two Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to John T. Fryer to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number two hundred and thirteen Front-street, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Union Buttonhole Machine Company to keep a sign in front of their place of business number seven hundred and forty-seven Broadway, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Henry Samuels have permission to place a small case for the sale of jewelry and other articles in the square opposite Tryon-row, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across New-street, from opposite numbers five and seven of said street; also, to lay a crosswalk across Broad-street, from opposite number eleven of said street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

The minutes of the meetings held on June twenty-six and twenty-nine were here read and approved.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Paul Vesslensant, of number seven hundred and twenty-eight Second-avenue, be and hereby is included in the list of names of blind persons that have been donated the sum of fifty dollars each.

(By Board of Aldermen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Brown & Thompson, photographists, corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, have permission to keep a show-case in front of their premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the names of James Armstrong, of number three hundred and two Pearl-street, and Annie Shannon, of Thirty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation.

(By Board of Aldermen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Garret Becker to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in front of his premises, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth-avenues; said work to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Russell moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words "provided the work be done within ninety days."

Councilman Lent renewed the motion that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the names of John Maloney and Bridget Maloney, of number thirty-one Laurens-street, be placed on the list of blind persons, to receive the sum of fifty dollars donated to them by the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Sullivan to keep a stand in front of number fifty-two and one-half Bowery, he having obtained consent of the property-owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Kelly to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number three hundred and twenty-nine Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of L. Dormitzer, to exhibit a show-case in front of number thirty-two Bowery.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Mrs. Kiernan to keep a stand, for the sale of fruit, on the corner of Bowery and Bond streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given Nelson T. Wilson to keep an oyster and fish stand on the stoop of the premises occupied by him, number four hundred and twenty-five Third-avenue, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Maurice and Isadore Alkus to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, number four hundred and seventy-seven Canal-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That all blind persons who have applied to the Common Council for a donation of fifty dollars each, be requested to send to D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, room number eight City Hall, their names and residences.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius Mulhern to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and eight Bowery, he having received permission of the occupant of the premises, the same only to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Decker to erect a soda-water stand on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George F. Malone to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and fifteen Bowery, he having permission of the occupant of the premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Russell moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Vote message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution authorizing twenty-five thousand copies of the obsequies of President Lincoln to be printed in document form.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the board voting in favor thereof.)

Councilman Stacom moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was carried.

An ordinance to further amend and in addition to the ordinances approved, respectively, March twenty-four and May seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Second-avenue Railroad Company be and they are hereby required to remove the rails now laid in Forty-third-street, between the First and Second avenues, and to restore the street to the condition as it existed previous to laying such rails; and further, that in the event of the said Second-avenue Railroad Company neglecting or refusing to comply with the conditions of this resolution for a period of twenty days after the approval thereof by His Honor the Mayor, then that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the said rails to be removed and the street so restored, and to sue for and recover from the said Second-avenue Railroad Company the expense thereof.

Councilman Russell moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Joyce moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Patterson moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

The President then stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Kenney, Brady, Leavy, Smith, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Koster, Patterson, Houghtalin, McGrath, Green, Lent, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Cook—10.

Councilman Healy moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up General Orders.

Which was lost.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—

Whereas, The building on the southeasterly corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, now, in part, occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary, and recently used as a military hospital, will be soon vacated by the military authorities; and

Whereas, The exigencies of the public service which required its use for the latter purpose have ceased; and

Whereas, Certain resolutions, approved by his Honor the Mayor December ten, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, appropriated the said building when completed to the purposes of an "Infant Home," to wit: The reception and care of illegitimate children, and that the same should be under the control of the Mayor and First Directress of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital;" and

Whereas, The said institution of an Infants' Home has never been organized, and has not gone into operation and effect; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That so much of said resolution as provided that said building be devoted to the purposes of an Infants' Home, and placing the same under the control of the Mayor and First Directress of the Nursery and Child's Hospital be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the resolution placing so much of said building as is not occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary under the charge of the Sisters of Charity for a Girls' Industrial School, be hereby ratified and confirmed.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Lent—2.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Tracy to place a sign on the Southwest corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John McLaughlin to keep a stand on the sidewalk opposite number eighteen Bowery, he having obtained permission from the owner of the said premises, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. B. Guiffor to erect a bay window on house southeast corner of Forty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Elisha Pierce to erect a soda-water stand in centre of Burling-slip, near crosswalk of South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the name of Terence Eagan be placed upon the list of blind persons recently donated the sum of fifty dollars by the Common Council.

(By Board of Councilmen, June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

(By Board of Aldermen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, ordered to be returned to the Board of Councilmen, the residence of Mr. Eagan being omitted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Broadway, from Fortieth to Forty-fourth streets, be flagged full width, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Eighteenth-street, from Broadway to the Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Bill of Bernard O'Neal, for fitting up First Election District poll, Twenty-first Ward, for the December election, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of M. Brandt, for permission to place a show case in front of his place of business, number thirty-four Bowery.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Linden Lyon, of number two hundred and eighty-seven Tenth-avenue, on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew Lester to place a box sign in front of his place of business, number one hundred and three Chambers-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of number two hundred and thirty Stanton-street be relagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to amend an ordinance to build a sewer in Monroe-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the ordinance of December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which directs the construction of a sewer in Monroe-street, from Scammel-street to sewer in Jackson-street, be and is hereby amended by erasing the words "Scammel-street," and inserting in place thereof the words "Sewer in Gouverneur-street;" so as to read, "that a sewer be built in Monroe-street, from sewer in Gouverneur-street to sewer in Jackson-street," and that the ordinance so amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolved, That Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, be curbed, guttered and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence to keep a stand in front of her premises, number fifty-nine Eighth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from First-avenue to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of the Third-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh-street, be flagged and relagged the full width where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompany ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Lent moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on the first Monday in September next.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order two hundred and nineteen, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Alderman James McMahon, for the amount of salary that is now due and owing him to the present time, and continue to draw a warrant monthly in her favor until the expiration of his election as Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District; also, to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Alderman Andrew Froment, for the amount of salary now due him as Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Councilman McGrath called up general order number two hundred and thirteen, being an ordinance to divide the Eighteenth Ward into convenient election districts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Councilman Koster called up General Order number one hundred and seventy-eight, being a report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Rivington-street, in front of numbers two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-two and two hundred and eighty-four be flagged, also curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number two hundred and thirty-five, being a report of Committee on